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History of Stuart Family

by

WALTER STUART

EDITOR AND TEACHER



Published by

Essie W. Stuart

In loving memory of her

late husband

Walter Stuart

Whose life was so lived that

death is but another venture

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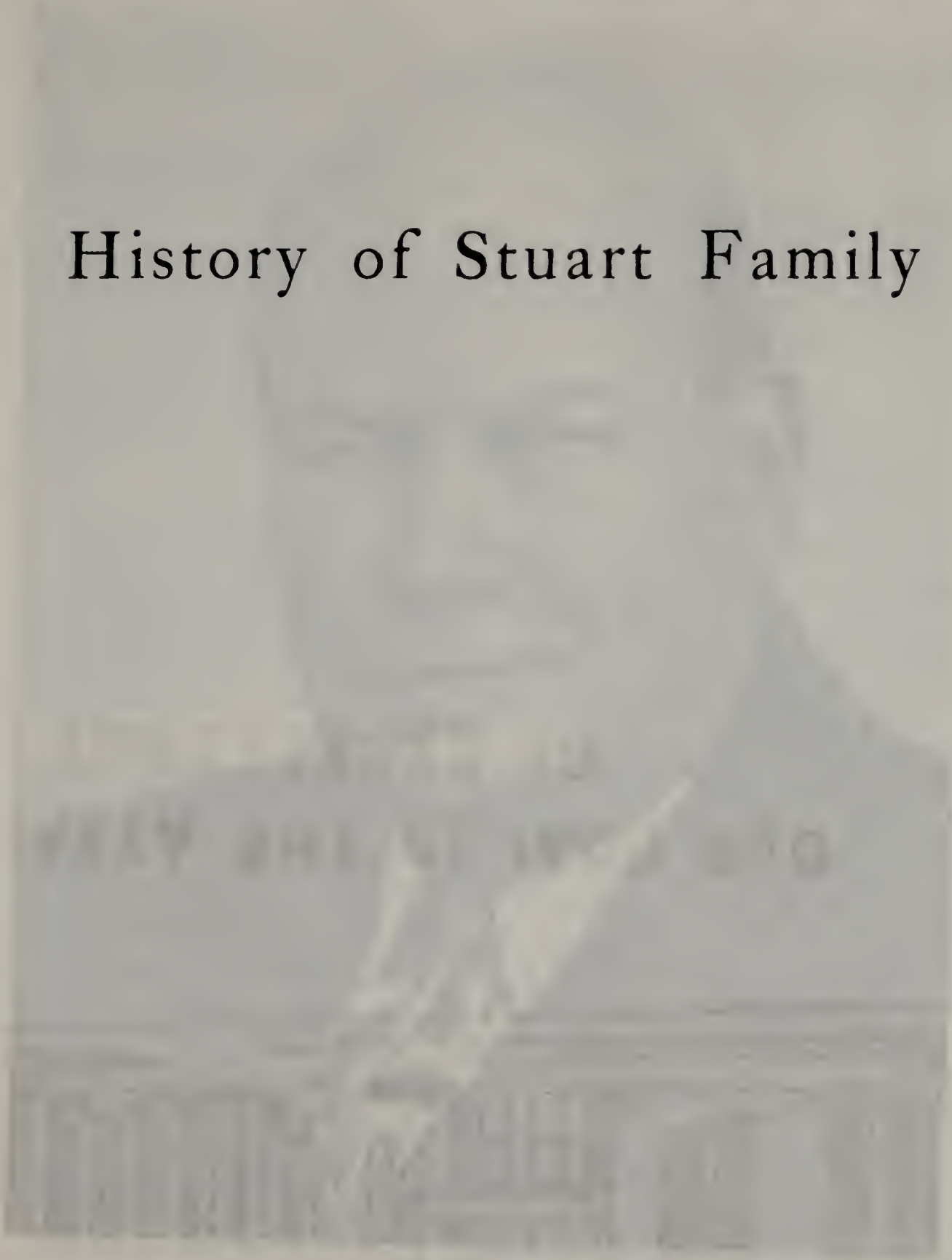
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History of Stuart Family





WALTER STUART



THEO. METTAMOT

History of Stuart Family

CHAPTER I

The history of the Stuart family can be traced back for more than a thousand years, to a period antedating the use of surnames. The name is obviously derived from that of Steward of the Royal Household, and was probably first used as a surname by Walter, the third of the family to occupy the hereditary office of Steward, and who died about 1246. Its origin naturally suggests that the name was first Stewart. Because of the close connection that for a long time existed between Scotland and France, the French forms, Stuart and Stewart, were afterward adopted by some branches of the family. It is said that Sir John Stewart of Darnley and D'Aubigny, who was for some time in the service of the French court, was the first to use the French spelling of the name. Mary, Queen of Scots, because of her residence in France and her attachment to French customs and fashions, helped to introduce the French spelling in the Royal Court, although her son, James 6th of Scotland and 1st of England, some times wrote his name Stewart; and in the death warrant of Charles 1st, the name is spelled Stewart. From the time of Queen Mary historians have used the French form, Stuart, in referring to members of the Royal family.

The ancestral origin of the family involves much that is legendary or traditional, but if we should dismiss the unauthentic part as unworthy of credence we should be doing something that we do not do in dealing with other matters or that historians do not do in dealing with matters of history. Much of early history would have to be omitted if we were to omit everything that was not genuinely authenticated or incapable of being proved by unimpeachable testimony.

One fact that cannot be controverted is that the family of Stewart or Stuart furnished Scotland with her rulers or her kings and queens, for some three hundred years, and England with hers for about one hundred years. The present British dynasty traces its descent from the early Stuart

History of Stuart Family

kings. The first of the kings was Robert Stewart, afterwards known as King Robert II. He was the son of Walter, the sixth hereditary Lord High Steward of the Royal Household of Scotland, by his wife, the Princess Marjory, daughter of King Robert the Bruce.

Once when Scotland was making a fight for independence she sent an envoy to the Papal Court, to Pope Boniface 8th to try to prove that the female line of the Scotch dynasty was older than that of the English dynasty. Just what evidence, if any, he produced in order to prove his statements made to the Pope, we do not know, but, however, the story was that an Egyptian Princess Scota was the founder of the Dalriad or Scotch dynasty. According to the story she married Gathelus, a son of Cecrops, King of Athens, and she was a daughter of the Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea. She and her husband, together with a considerable company or retinue, in order to escape the plagues of Egypt fled to Spain, from there to Ireland, and thence to Scotland, bringing with them the coronation stone of Scone.

It is generally believed that the real founder of the Dalriadic dynasty was Fergus Mor Mac Earca.

Dalriada was the old name of the northern part of the country of Antrim in Ireland. The Dalriads were descended from Carby Riada (Rioghfhada, i.e., of the long wrist) a son of a chief of the Scots in Ireland, who crossed over into Scotland, the land of the Picts. About 500 A.D. the Dalriads under Fergus passed over into what is now known as Argyllshire and founded the kingdom of Dalriada, which later became the Kingdom of Scotland.

The male line has accurately been traced beyond any question of doubt by historians and genealogists to Alan, father of Walter, the first Steward of the Royal Household of King David I, who reigned from 1124 to 1153. But they are not agreed as to the ancestral origin of Alan. Some historians support the tradition that the male Stuart line goes back through Kenneth Mac Alpine, who became in the year 844 King of the united Dalriads, Picts and Scots, to Fergus, reputed founder of the line of Scottish Kings, who began to reign, according to some authorities in the year 330 B. C. If that story is true then the male and female lines go back to a common ancestral origin. The descent

of the line is traced from Fergus through thirty-two generations down to Kenneth Mac Alpine, who, as we have said above, began to reign 844 A. D.

Other historians assert that Alan was of Breton origin, and was descended from an earlier Alan, who was Dapifer or Seneschallus of Dol in northern France. Regardless of where he came from it is agreed that he had two sons, the elder of whom, Alan, was a leader of the Crusade in 1097; the younger, Flaad, was the father of the agreed ancestor, Alan.

Alan, the son of Flaad, had a son Walter, who came to Scotland and was appointed by King David I (1124-1153) Steward of the Royal Household. Alan, the son of Walter, succeeded as High Steward. He died in 1204, leaving a son, Walter, who was appointed Judiciary of Scotland in addition to the hereditary office of Steward. It is said that this Walter was first to use the hereditary office as a surname, giving to himself and to his descendants the name of Stewart. He had three sons, Alexander, the eldest and his successor; Sir John who was killed in Egypt; and Sir Walter, known as "Bailloch," the freckled, who became the Earl of Menteith.

James, the son of Alexander, was the fifth High Steward of Scotland; and Walter, the son of James, was the sixth High Steward. This Walter when only twenty-one years of age commanded with Douglas, one wing of the Scots army at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314.

In the year 1314 King Robert the Bruce sent young Walter Stewart, the son of James, to the English border as an envoy to meet and escort home his second wife, Elizabeth, and Marjory, a daughter by his first wife, who had been held as prisoners in England and had just been liberated. The following year the King bestowed his daughter Marjory in marriage upon the young Stewart. There was born to this union a son who became Robert II, the first of the Stewart Kings.

Robert Stewart, on the death of Edward Bruce, brother of Robert Bruce, was declared heir to the Scottish throne, provided no male heir should be born to Robert Bruce. But some time afterward a son David II, was born to Bruce. Fortunately, however for Robert Stewart, King David died

childless; and at once upon the death of David, Robert ascended the throne and became the first Stewart King.

A Scottish historian, Fordun, thus describes Robert Stewart: "A comely youth, tall and robust, modest, liberal, gay and courteous and, for innate sweetness of his disposition, generally beloved of all true hearted Scotsmen."

The Stewarts or Stuarts continued upon the throne of Scotland from father to son, in unbroken succession from King Robert II, to James 5th, who was succeeded by his daughter, Mary, Queen of Scots. Her son James 6th of Scotland and 1st of England, took descent on his father's side through the Earl of Lennox, head of the second branch of the Stewart family. The Earls and Dukes of Lennox were descended from Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley, who was a grandson of Sir John of Bonkyl, a son of Alexander, the fourth High Steward of Scotland. Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, eldest son of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, was the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots.

It might be of some interest to note here that at the second jubilee of the late Queen Victoria, an English clergyman and genealogist prepared a chart by which he tried to prove that the Royal line was descended from Judah. He had a tabular list of a thousand names by which he traced the descent of Robert II, the first Stuart King, back through Kenneth Mac Alpine to Fergus Mor Mac Earca. From Fergus he traced the line to Ferquhard, the son of Angus the Prolific, thence to Ezekiel, and from Ezekiel to Kings David and Solomon, thence back through nine generations to Judah.

CHAPTER II

The original Stewarts adopted the darag, or oak as their badge, the Royal Stuarts, the cluaran, or thistle, which became, of course, the national emblem.

The usual tartan worn by members of the family was the red colored pattern known as the Royal Stewart tartan. There were, however, at least four other tartans worn; the dress tartan, more white than red: the old tartan; the hunting tartan; and the Bonnie Prince Charlie tartan.

The Stewarts of Appin, a part of Argyllshire, together with the Stewarts of Athole, were considered in the Highlands as forming the Clan Stewart. The chief of the Clan Appin was known as Mac Iain Stiubhart Van Appin. However, there were several other clans of Stewarts, such as the Stewarts of Ardsheal, the Stewarts of Strathgarry, the Stewarts of Invernahyle, the Stewarts of Fasnacloich. It seems that the Stewarts of Allanton, Ballechin, Tanachie, and Dalguise spelled their name Steuart.

The marching song of the Scottish Stewarts has been translated as follows:

The heath clad Ben we'll soon ascend,
Through Glen Laoigh we'll soon descend,
Our points of steel we'll swiftly send,
Thro' every loon that bars us.

We will up and march away,
We will up and march away,
We will up and march away,
Daring let of all men.

O'er the hills we'll speed along,
Through Glencoe unwearied on,
Our King the burden of our song,
Asking leave of no man.

To Glengarry and Lochiel
Ever with us, true and leal;
Keppoch, too, who seeks our weal,
Is there in spite of all men.

Mac Phersons come, in deeds not small,
Mac Kenzies also at our call,
Whose battle frenzy will appal,
And fill our foes with awe then.

Mac Gregors, fierce when man to man,
Join with the Royal Stewart clan;
Blow up the pipes, march proudly on,
Daring let of all men.

We will up and march away,
We will up and march away,
We will up and march away,
Daring let of all men.

The armorial bearings used by various branches of the family number eighty-five, that number being recorded in the Lyon Register of Arms at Edinburgh. The first arms to be borne by the family are those adopted by the High Stewarts of Scotland in the twelfth century. They consist of an escutcheon, or shield of a gold color, with a fesse, or band drawn horizontally across the center, one-third in width of the escutcheon, the band being divided like a chess board into checks of blue and silver.

When Robert Stewart ascended the throne as Robert II, he abandoned the paternal arms of Stewart for the Royal Arms of Scotland.

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CHAPTER III

The date of the arrival of the first Stuart (from now on we shall use this spelling of the name) in America is not known. But from the time of the settlement at Jamestown until along about the time of the Revolutionary War they came in goodly numbers. There were more than two hundred members of the Stuart family in the Colonial army from the Colony of Massachusetts alone. There were probably even more from Virginia.

Not only the date of the arrival of the first Stuart is unknown but also the place of his arrival and the place where he settled and made his home.

Probably the first Stuart to settle in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia was Archibald Stuart. He first settled in western Pennsylvania near the present little city of Washington, or, as it is popularly known today, Little Washington. It was about 1728 when he came to western Pennsylvania. But about two years after that date, because the governor of the Pennsylvania colony enforced some act of legislation that was highly objectionable to members of the Presbyterian faith, Archibald Stuart and most of the other Presbyterians living in that section of the colony moved to the Valley of Virginia. Stuart settled at or near the site of the present little town of Waynesboro, about twelve miles east of Staunton, at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains.

Several years later two brothers of Archibald Stuart came to Virginia. They were John and David Stuart. David Stuart settled in the Greenbrier country. He was the father of Col. John Stuart who was at the battle of Point Pleasant, a famous battle of the white settlers against the Indians led by Cornstalk. Several of Col. John Stuart's descendants are still living in Greenbrier and adjoining counties.

What became of David Stuart's brother John we do not know. We can find no trace of him in any of the local records or histories. He may have gone back to his people in Scotland.

Archibald Stuart was born in Londonderry about the latter part of the 17th century. He married Jane, or Janet Brown. Of this marriage the following children were born: Thomas, Eleanor, Alexander and Benjamin.

CHAPTER III

The first of the events of the first year of the reign of Henry the Fifth was the death of the king of France, which was the beginning of the end of the French monarchy. The king of France had been ill for some time, and he died on the 31st of August, 1413. He was succeeded by his son, Charles VI, who was only six years old at the time. The French monarchy was now in a state of weakness, and it was easy for the English to take advantage of this.

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Henry the Fifth, who was only twenty-one years old at the time, was crowned king of England on the 20th of June, 1413. He was a brave and able leader, and he was determined to restore the French monarchy to its former glory. He was married to Catherine of Valois, the daughter of the king of France, and they had a son, Henry the Sixth, who was born on the 6th of March, 1421. Henry the Fifth was a great warrior, and he was successful in many of his campaigns. He was killed at the battle of Agincourt on the 25th of October, 1415. He was succeeded by his son, Henry the Sixth, who was only nine months old at the time. The French monarchy was now in a state of weakness, and it was easy for the English to take advantage of this.

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Some of Archibald Stuart's descendants became famous in Virginia history. Judge Archibald Stuart, a grandson, was a very prominent member of the Virginia Convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States. Another descendant was Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Staunton, who was Secretary of the Interior in the cabinet of President Pierce. Another was the famous Confederate cavalry leader, Gen. James E. B. Stuart. The most distinguished descendant now living is ex-Governor Henry Carter Stuart, of Elk Garden, Virginia. Ex-Governor Stuart is a nephew of the great Confederate cavalryman.

Archibald Stuart died in 1761 on his farm about two miles southwest of Waynesboro. During his residence in Augusta he acquired large landed estates. But ex-Governor Stuart has far greater landed estates than his early Virginia ancestor ever had. It is said that he owns about one hundred thousand acres of land. On this vast acreage he pastures more cattle than any other farmer or dealer east of the Mississippi River.

CHAPTER IV

The earliest Virginia ancestor of the Stuarts who settled on Elk Creek in the early part of the 19th century was William Stuart. He came from Scotland, the land of his birth, and settled in the Augusta colony of Virginia in what is now Highland county. When he was born and when he came, we do not know. One account states that he was born about 1732 and came to America about 1755. He bought land of one George Wilson at the mouth of Shaw's Fork on the Cowpasture River and settled there in 1759. From that time until his death there was his home.

Just what blood relationship, if any, there was between Archibald Stuart and William Stuart, we do not know. It is probable that they were closely related, they may have been brothers but there is no positive proof of any such relationship. The old Elk Stuarts always claimed that they were related to Gen. James E. B. Stuart. Whether they based this belief on anything but the identity of surnames, we do not know. Of course if they were kinsmen of the famous Confederate general, then Archibald Stuart and William Stuart were related.

No doubt all the Stuarts who came from Scotland and Ireland were related, but the relationship existing among some of the families was very distant, so distant that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to trace.

William Stuart's coming to America is thus described in Morton's History of Highland County:

"Stuart, a young Scotchman, had a thrilling experience in reaching these mountains. Being well educated, he expected to follow a profession. The ship on which he took passage was captured by Spanish pirates and the crew was killed. He was the only passenger and was put on the South Atlantic shore with no clothing save a piece of canvas and without his chestful of books. Thence he drifted northward to the Augusta colony, doing at first manual labor. His soft hands and intellectual air brought him a welcome invitation to teach school, and he followed this calling the rest of his life. But downcast

at the loss of his beloved library, he was content to spend his days in the frontier wilderness. Stuart settled just below the mouth of Shaw's Fork."

The story of William Stuart's marriage is given in Morton's History as follows:

"The name of his wife, Margaret Usher, uncovers a romance. One Edward Usher eloped with the daughter of an English nobleman named Perry and came to America. Their four children were daughters, one dying in infancy. Usher died while they were yet small, and the widow went to England, hoping for a reconciliation with her father. He recognized her on the road as he drove by in his carriage, but being still angry he tossed her a shilling, telling her that was all she would have from him and that she must mind her brats herself. She returned to America, her children, if not also herself, finding their way to the Augusta colony, probably to Fort Dickenson.

"James Knox became the guardian of Anne Jean, and with a portion, at least, of her inheritance he purchased for her a negro girl. Several years later she married Loftus Pullin. Margaret Usher, as before stated, married William Stuart. The third sister, Martha, married Col. John Dickenson, the only son of Capt. Adam Dickenson. The stern parent finally relented and provided for his daughter by will. But the search he instituted failed to discover her, and no knowledge thereof coming to her descendants for many years, the matter went by default."

The bond executed by James Knox as guardian of Ann Jean Usher was the first fiduciary bond ever recorded in Augusta County. The bond was as follows:

"Know all men by these presents, that We, James Knox, John Brown and Andrew Pickens, are held and firmly bound unto John Lewis, Gent, first Justice in Commission of the Peace for the county of Augusta, for and in behalf and to the Sole use and behoof of the Justices of the said County, and their successors in the sum of one hundred Pounds (\$333.33) Current Money; to be paid to the said John Lewis, his Exrs. Admrs. and Assignees, to the which Payment well and truly to be made we bind

ourselves and Every of us, our and every of our heirs, Exrs., and Admrs., Jointly and severally firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated this 11th day of Febr. 1745.

"The condition of the above obligation is such that if the above Bound James Knox, his Exrs. and administrators Shall well and truly pay and deliver or cause to be paid and Delivered unto Ann Jenney Usher, Orphan of Edward Usher Dec'd. all such estate or Estates as now or ever hence shall appear to be Due to the said Orphan when and as soon as she shall attain to Lawful age or when thereunto required by the said Justices of the said County Court of Augusta, as also keep harmless the above named John Lewis and the rest of the said Justices, their heirs, Exrs. and admrs from all Troubles and Damages that shall or may arise about the s'd Estate then this obligation to be void and of none Effect, or else to remain in full force and value.

"At a Court Continued and held for Augusta County the 11th day of Feb'y. 1745:

"Ann Jenny Usher Came into Court and Chose James Knox Her guardian, who and with John Brown and Andrew Pickens, his security, ack'd the Within Bond Which is Ordered to be recorded."

Guardian James Knox had a son James Knox who built Fort Knox, afterwards known as Knoxville, Tennessee, and who was a general in the Revolutionary War.

Loftus Pullin, who married Ann Usher, was one of the first settlers of the Bullpasture. Little or nothing is known of his life prior to his settlement on the Bullpasture or of his descendants. There are still in Virginia a few families bearing the name of Pullin or Pullen. It is very probable that Loftus Pullin was their early ancestor. There is living in Richmond at the present time a banker and man of considerable prominence of the name of A. M. Pullen.

Loftus Pullin, together with his brother-in-law, William Stuart, was a soldier in the French and Indian War. They were in a company known as Capt. Preston's Rangers.

The other brother-in-law of Pullin, Col. John Dicken-

son, who married Martha Usher, was a man of considerable prominence in Augusta.

Capt. Adam Dickenson, the father of Col. John Dickenson, was the leading pioneer on the lower Cowpasture. It is not known just what year he came to that section of Virginia. In 1733 he was living at Hanover, New Jersey. In 1742 he was an iron-worker in Lancaster County, Pa., but seems to have moved in the same year to Prince George County, Md. When Augusta was organized in 1745, he alone of 21 justices in the first county court, represented the portion of the county west of the Shenandoah mountains. Adam Dickenson owned the first grist mill in that region.

John, only son of Adam Dickenson, was born in 1731 and died in 1799. At the age of 22 he was a captain of horse, and during the next 25 years he saw much military service on the frontier. He was at the battle of Point Pleasant. For injuries received in Indian fights he was granted a pension of 50 pounds a year. In 1777 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Col. John Dickenson's children were Mary, Martha, Nancy, Adam, Jean and John. The only grandson to finish his days in Bath County was John Usher Dickenson.

Capt. Adam Dickenson and Col. John Dickenson were no doubt the early Virginia progenitors of the Barbour County Dickensons.

and was buried in the cemetery at the corner of 10th and 11th streets, N. W., in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of June, 1901.

Col. John H. Johnson, the father of Col. John H. Johnson, was the first of the family to settle in the District of Columbia. He was born in the year 1781, and died in the year 1861. He was a member of the United States Army, and was killed in the battle of Bull Run, on the 21st day of July, 1861. He was buried in the cemetery at the corner of 10th and 11th streets, N. W., in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of June, 1901.

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CHAPTER V

As has been stated before, Augusta County was organized or established in 1745. Prior to 1738 the entire Shenandoah Valley, with much more territory west and southwest, was a part of Orange County. In 1738 it was cut off from Orange and divided into two counties, Frederick and Augusta. However these two counties were not duly organized as counties until 1745. In 1777 Rockingham County was formed from Augusta; in 1786, Bath; and in 1847, Highland.

In December of 1745 the county court of Augusta was organized and held its first sitting. Prior to that time it had become the refuge and abiding place of a strong body of Scotch-Irish immigrants. The bounds of the county were limited on the north by what was known as Fairfax's Northern Neck Grant, and by the boundaries of Maryland and Pennsylvania to the westward of Fairfax; on the east by the Blue Ridge mountain; on the south by the Carolina line. On the west its territory embraced all the soil held by the British without limit or extent. For about 12 years the county court of Augusta was the only court and repository of records within that district. From the end of that period from time to time its jurisdiction was restricted by the erection of other counties as the demands of the settlers required. Its original Constitution embraced all Virginia west of the Blue Ridge (with the exception of the Northern Neck Grant, whose southern boundary was in the present county of Shenandoah, and western, through the counties of Hardy, Hampshire, and northward to the Potomac); the whole of the present state of West Virginia; a portion of the present western Pennsylvania, including Pittsburgh, which was, at times, the seat of the county court; and the lands on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

The first officers of Augusta County were: James Patton, sheriff; John Madison, clerk; Thomas Lewis, surveyor.

Col. James Patton, the first sheriff of Augusta, was considered the richest man of the Augusta settlement. He is

said to have made 25 voyages across the Atlantic, bringing immigrants with him on each return trip to America. He was killed in battle in 1755 in the French and Indian War.

The section of Augusta in which William Stuart settled, the upper Cowpasture, later became a part of Bath County, and still later it became a part of Highland County. The following interesting description of Highland County is taken from Morton's History:

"In form the county is an irregular quadrangle, its corners looking nearly toward the four cardinal points of the compass. The transverse distances are about 30 miles in a northerly and 27 miles in an easterly direction. The area, according to the books of the county surveyor is 291,445 acres, or $455\frac{3}{8}$ square miles. According to the boundary survey of 1848, it is 390 square miles.

"East and west Highland has natural boundaries. In the former direction the line follows the crest of the lofty Shenandoah, or Great North Mountain. In the latter direction it follows the backbone of the Alleghany system. The bordering counties are Augusta and Bath in Virginia, and Pendleton and Pocahontas in West Virginia.

"Between the bordering ranges four parallel elevations run entirely through the county, dividing it into five well defined valleys. Passing from west to east, we may term these the Alleghany, the Bluegrass, the Monterey, the Bullpasture and the Cowpasture valleys. Several minor elevations occur, the most conspicuous being Middle Mountain, Little Mountain and Shaw's Ridge.

"The Main Alleghany, or Alleghany Front, is fairly regular in altitude, the average being about 4,000 feet. Lantz Mountain, forming the eastern border of what we have called the Alleghany Valley, is known in the south as Little Mountain.

"The next of the principal ridges is known as Back Creek Mountain south of Vanderpool Gap, as Monterey Mountain between Vanderpool and Crabbottom gaps, and as Backbone Mountain north of the latter. Jack Mountain, the next of the Highland ranges, is the most elevated of those lying within the county. In the main arm of Jack Mountain four miles south of Monterey, is

the commanding eminence of Sounding Knob, 4400 feet above the sea. The name of the knob is derived from the hollow sound produced by footfalls on a certain limited spot, apparently the roof of a cavern.

"Bullpasture Mountain, the fourth of the leading internal ridges of Highland, is quite high, yet is less a well defined range than any of the others. It is a belt of table land, occupying almost the entire breadth between its bordering rivers and cut by deep ravines into a labyrinth of hills.

"East of Bullpasture Mountain is Shaw's Ridge, a low narrow, isolated eminence entering from Pendleton and terminating abruptly at the mouth of Shaw's Fork. Still further west is the massive Shenandoah Mountain, its lofty sky line being quite uneven and showing toward the southeast corner of the county a deep depression.

"It is now in order to mention the five valleys of Highland. The westernmost, which we call the Alleghany Valley, is deep, quite narrow, and thinly peopled. In the south it is drained by Back Creek, flowing southward. In the north it is drained by Straight Fork, a tributary of the North Fork.

"The next, or Bluegrass Valley, illustrates two notable features of the Appalachians. It is crossed by slight divides rendering its drainage complex instead of simple. It is also canoe shaped, being quite long in comparison with its breadth. Its length, in fact, is that of the county. In the northern half of the county, the Bluegrass Valley is much broader than in the southern, and is distinguished by the name of Crabbottom, a contraction of Crabapple Bottom. The upper and middle sections of the Crabbottom are rendered double by a very low ridge. The western and lower part of these sections is curiously interrupted by low, oblong hills, running not with the valley but across it. Toward the center is a large expanse of comparatively smooth land, almost suggestive of a Western prairie. This is the original Crabapple Bottom, the name not having been applied at first to the entire section of Bluegrass Valley now known as the Crabbottom.

"The Monterey Valley is so broken by minor ridges

The following is a summary of the findings of the study. The results are presented in the form of a table. The first column shows the number of cases, and the second column shows the percentage of cases. The third column shows the number of cases, and the fourth column shows the percentage of cases. The fifth column shows the number of cases, and the sixth column shows the percentage of cases.

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as to seem on a casual glance very narrow. North of its center a rather high cross ridge passes from Monterey Mountain to Jack Mountain, and on this water parting lies the county seat. The hilly district reaching to the Pendleton line is known as the Straight Creek Valley. Except as to the pastures of Big Valley and the fine bottoms of Jackson's River, the Monterey Valley falls quite short of Bluegrass Valley in agricultural importance.

"The Bullpasture Valley is drained throughout by the river of the same name. Its lowlands are almost wholly to the west of the stream. Above the belt of river bottom lies a considerable breadth of low tableland, sometimes hilly and sometimes comparatively level. The Bullpasture Valley proper reaches into Bath as far as Burnsville, where it merges into the narrow valley of Dry Fork.

"Beyond Bullpasture Mountain is Cowpasture Valley, similar in its characteristics to the one last named. The uplands lie on the left bank rather than the right, and except for Shaw's Ridge in the upper half, it is quite free from minor elevations.

"The average altitude of the county is quite high — about 2800 feet — and the series of cross ridges throws the drainage in opposite directions. Highland is, therefore, a birthplace of rivers. No fewer than ten streams flow out of it, while only two or three insignificant tributaries flow into it. Northward of the cross ridges, Highland lies in the basin of the Potomac; southward it lies in the basin of the James. In the former section are the upper courses of Laurel Fork, Straight Fork, South Branch, Blackthorn, South Fork and Brushy Fork. In the latter section are the upper courses of Back Creek, Jackson's River, the Bullpasture, and the Cowpasture.

"At Hightown is a red roofed barn, the rainwater from which feeds both the Potomac and the James. Nearby is the spring which is the fountain head of the South Branch of the Potomac. In coursing down the Crabbottom the brook rapidly gains volume, especially from Spring Run and Wimer Run, which issue, respectively from the coves on the western and eastern sides of High Knob. At Crabbottom village, eight miles from High-

town, the South Branch enters Crabbottom Gap as a large and rapid mill stream.

"Jackson's River rises at Hightown, and collecting the drainage of a five mile section of Bluegrass Valley, pours a considerable volume of water through Vanderpool Gap. Toward the county line Jackson's River is the upper course of the James River and should bear the same name.

"The Bullpasture is formed at Doe Hill by the union of the three brooks, one of which rises in Pendleton county. At McDowell it receives on the right the eight mile tributary of Crab Run. At the Bath line the Bullpasture is a longer and larger stream than is Jackson's River at the same border. Just within the Bath line it turns eastward, its foaming waters passing through a narrow and picturesque gap into the Cowpasture Valley at Williamsville.

"To the above named point the Cowpasture is a shorter and smaller stream. It is properly a tributary, although below the confluence it retains the name of the united waters. Above, the Cowpasture has no tributaries of any length, save Shaw's Fork and Benson's Run."

CHAPTER VI

In 1746 Thomas Lewis, the surveyor of Augusta County, laid off 21 tracts of land on the Bullpasture and the Cowpasture. But nearly all these tracts were on the former stream. In addition to this work he ran lines for 14 persons, nearly or quite all of whom were then living in that community. At that time there were not quite 6,000 white persons living in Augusta. The county seat was then known as Beverly's Mill Place.

The settlers on the Bullpasture at the time of Lewis's survey were: Alexander Black, John Carlile, Robert Carlile, Wallace Ashton, Loftus Pullin, Richard Bodkin, James Miller, Matthew Harper, William Warwick, James Largent, William Holman, John Mc'Creary, Samuel Delamontony, Archibald Elliott and Robert Armstrong.

Black lived just above the mouth of the Bullpasture. The others, mentioned above, lived on the Bullpasture itself in the order in which they are named as one ascends the river.

The Carliles lived and died on their homestead, which was held by members of the family many years after the pioneers died. The late John G. Carlisle, a famous Kentucky statesman, was a descendant of those Bullpasture Carliles.

Wallace Ashton, another of the original settlers, soon disappeared from sight. As to what became of him, nothing is known. Wallace Estill got possession of the farm and lived on it about 20 years. He sold to John Peebles and removed to Botetourt.

Pullin has been mentioned in a preceding chapter.

Bodkin came with sons nearly grown. During the next 40 years nearly all the family drifted out of that section.

Miller came with sons, John, William, and Hugh.

Harper soon left. Of Warwick, Largent and Holman, nothing is known other than that they once lived on the Bullpasture. And little or nothing is known of Delamontony, Elliott and Armstrong.

John Mc'Creary sold his land to Bodkin in 1763. It appears he had a son who married a daughter of Black.

Those Mc'Crearys were the ancestors of James B. Mc'Creary, one-time Governor of Kentucky and one-time U. S. Senator from that State.

Thomas and Hugh Hicklin are named in 1756. They lived below the Carliles. Robert Graham was living below the Carliles in 1755. Samuel Given purchased the Bodkin homestead in 1762. Samuel Ferguson was living above McDowell in 1754. Other settlers of that period were: William Wilson, Samuel Wilson, William McCandless, William Johnson, Robert Duffield and Joseph Malcomb.

On the Cowpasture in 1754 were Hackland Wilson, William Price and Charles Gillam, or Gilliam. James Trimble, a surveyor and land speculator, had three tracts on this river at that time. George Wilson, another land speculator, had several tracts, one of which he sold in 1759 to William Stuart. Stuart settled just below the mouth of Shaw's Fork. The earliest settlers on Shaw's Fork were John and James Shaw. They gave their name to the stream and to a mountain. They were there about 1756. In 1766 Thomas Devericks settled in that neighborhood.

Farther down the Cowpasture at the mouth of Benson's Run, James Anglen was living in 1751.

On Jackson's River William and Stephen Wilson were living in 1753 and David Moore in 1759. The Wilsons were ancestors of the late William L. Wilson, who was one of the most distinguished statesmen West Virginia ever produced.

The first known settler in Crabbottom, the real garden spot of Highland, was Robert Cunningham, who purchased a tract of James Trimble in 1761.

Later settlers in the Highland area were: James Burnside, Andrew Lockridge, Dawson Wade, Edward Hines, Abraham Hempenstall, Tully Davitt, John Hiner, John McCoy, George Benson, William Price, Thomas and Peter Wright, George Nicholas, David Bell, David Frame, Robert and John Dinwiddie, William Given, James Morrow, Peter Hull, Bernard Lantz, Michael Arbogast, John Gum, Palsor Naigley, Peter Zickafoose, William Renick, William and Francis Jackson and Henry Erwin. They

all settled there between 1760 and 1776. Most of them settled on the Bullpasture, the Cowpasture, and Crab-bottom.

George Benson purchased in 1776 on the Cowpasture at the mouth of the run which bears his name. He was a son of Matthias Benson, who died in 1794. From those Highland Bensons the Barbour County Bensons are descended. The late U. S. Senator Joseph Benson Foraker, of Ohio, was also a descendant of those Highland pioneers.

CHAPTER VII

The Indians used the Shenandoah Valley as a hunting ground and as a road over which Southern and Northern tribes traveled to and from battle engagements. It does not appear from records available that there were any Indian villages in the valley. The Indians prized the valley greatly as a hunting ground, and bitterly struggled to repel the white invader. It was the scene of many bloody encounters between the two races.

From the establishment of the county in 1745 until the outbreak of the French and Indian War, the inhabitants of Augusta got along with the Indians without any serious difficulties.

The news of Braddock's disastrous defeat reached Augusta one week after the battle. It brought consternation to the settlers. Many of them left their homes and hastened across the Blue Ridge to the older and more thickly settled communities. But the majority of the settlers were of sterner stuff. They remained and defended their homes.

There were no fights of any consequence between the whites and the Indians in the area now comprised by the county of Highland. A few women and children were carried off as prisoners and a few white men were killed, but the losses suffered in that area were insignificant as compared to the losses in some other sections of Augusta.

There was only one fort in Highland. Of course every house, or cabin, was built with the view to protection of the inmates from Indian attacks. It was built of heavy logs, and had loopholes through which those within could fire upon the savages. It had only one or two windows, and they were so small that a person could not crawl through them. The cabin was built near a spring and at some distance, if possible, from any place that might afford ambush or concealment for the foe.

The Highland fort was built on the Bullpasture River, a few miles south of the present village of McDowell. It was built on land that was afterwards owned by the late Lewis M. McClung, a prominent and aged citizen of Highland, who died in the year 1927.

The fort was known as the Clover Creek Fort. At the time the fort was built, about 1754, the stream that is now known as the Bullpasture River was probably called Clover Creek. The records of Augusta show that the stream was first known as Newfoundland Creek. Just when it was given the name of Bullpasture we are unable to say.

We understand the site of the fort is still plainly discernible. Of course all the timber used in its construction long ago disintegrated into dust of the ground or was destroyed by human agencies, but marks of the foundation are yet in evidence.

There is no record of the fort's ever having been attacked. But for several summers the settlers of that community lived in it, because they did not know what hour they might be attacked. During the winter seasons the settlers were fairly free from attacks. The Indians did not roam about much in the winter time.

From the outbreak of the French and Indian War until General Wayne's victory in 1795 no cabin in Highland was free from the menace of the red man, for any considerable time. Indeed it seems that the homes of that region were not safe until a later period. We have been informed that in the winter of 1796-'97 the Indians were so numerous and hostile that the remains of our pioneer ancestor, William Stuart, had to be carried across the Bullpasture Mountain and interred in or near the Clover Creek stockade or fort. It is said the Indians would dig up the body of every white person they could find in order to get the scalp.

For the protection of the settlers two men would take enough food to last three or four days and go out into the forest to look for Indian trails and signs. Upon finding evidence of the presence of savages they would at once proceed to warn the settlers. These men were called rangers. They would cover a territory of many miles in circumference, sometimes as many as 30 miles. When their provisions gave out they would return to the settlement, and then two other men similarly equipped would go out into the forest to look for the savages. Many of the rangers became more proficient than the Indians in

woodcraft and in detecting and trailing a foe. Our ancestor, William Stuart, it appears, saw much service as a ranger. At the commencement of the French and Indian War he joined a company of rangers under Captain William Preston. His brothers-in-law, Loftus Pullin and John Dickenson, were also members of Capt. Preston's rangers.

That part of Augusta embraced by the present county of Bath suffered far more from Indian depredations than did the Highland area. A tribe of Shawnee Indians lived in the southern part of Bath. Those sections of Augusta which later became Alleghany and Pendleton counties suffered more at the hands of the Indians than did Highland.

In Bath there were Forts Lewis, Dickenson, Dinwiddie, and another at a place now known as Green Valley, which seems to have been named Fort Nelson.

Several whites were killed at Fort Dinwiddie, among whom were James Stuart and John Byrd. The latter's wife and six children were carried away into captivity.

James Stuart, one of the victims at Dinwiddie, was probably a brother of William Stuart. He came to the Cowpasture in 1750 where he received by patent some 300 acres of land. He was killed in 1757. That same year there was born to William Stuart and Margaret Usher Stuart their first child, who was given the name of James Stuart. But it is very probable the child was named for his paternal grandfather rather than for an uncle. It is a custom in Scotland, and has been from time immemorial, to name the eldest son for his father's father. Of course James Stuart, who was killed at Fort Dinwiddie, may have been William Stuart's father, but it is not likely that he was. However we have no evidence to prove or disprove it.

John Byrd's wife and six children were captured while fleeing from their home to Fort Dinwiddie. The only one of the family that ever returned was John Byrd, Jr., who was 8 years old when captured. He was 16 when he came back to the community from which he was carried away a prisoner. When he returned he was wearing a gold chain fastened to punctures in his nose and ears. It is

said that the Indians became very fond of the boy on the account of his manly bearing and his bravery and intended to make him a chief. He twice tried to return to the Indians but was prevented from doing so.

John Byrd, Jr., became the progenitor of the Bath, Highland and Harrison Byrds, or Birds. He died in 1840 on his farm in Bath County at the age of 90 while he was plowing a field near his home.

CHAPTER VIII

The county of Highland was established by act of the Virginia legislature March 19, 1847. The name of the county is said to have been proposed by Andrew H. Byrd, a delegate from Bath, upon the suggestion of Samuel Ruckman, member of a well known Highland family.

The justices appointed by the Governor met in Monterey May 20, 1847. They were George W. Amiss, Emmanuel Arbogast, Abel H. Armstrong, David H. Byrd, James Brown, Andrew Byrd, James B. Campbell, Benjamin Fleisher, George Hicklin, Peter Hull, Thomas Jones, John H. Pullin, Samuel Ruckman, John Sitlington, Reuben Slaven, Adam Stephenson, Jr., and Charles Stuart.

Charles Stuart, one of the justices mentioned above, was the eldest son of Edward Stuart, I, and a brother to Edward Stuart, II, and Robert, John, and William Stuart of Harrison.

Major Peter Hull, the first president of the court or board of justices, was named as the first sheriff of Highland. His sureties were Andrew H. Byrd, Jas. B. Campbell, John Graham, Frederick K. Hull, and Charles Stuart.

Adam Stephenson, Jr., was chosen clerk of the court; John C. Woodson, commonwealth's attorney; Joseph Layne, commissioner of the revenue (assessor); Thomas Campbell, surveyor; John B. Stuart, coroner.

Householders living on the Bullpasture in 1848, as located on the map of the county surveyor, were: R. T. Gray, Widow Hicklin, Edward Curry, C. Malcomb, John Stuart, W. Vance, Jesse Pullin, George Carlile, Henry McCoy, Widow Armstrong, O. M. Wilson, William Curry, Henry Ruleman, Robert Malcomb, Wildow Malcomb, J. B. Stuart, R. Sitlington, Charles Stuart, Joseph Davis, John M. Pullin, George Hicklin, Henry Pullin, John Carlile, William McClung, Edward Stuart (brother of Grandmother Peggy), D. Kyle, Thomas Graham, John Graham, Jane Bradshaw, Widow Hamilton, Robert Lockridge, Jr., Robert Lockridge, Sr.

On the Cowpasture were: A. J. Jones, Decatur H. Jones,

CHARTER VII

The county of Albemarle was established by act of the Virginia Legislature March 22, 1776, and was named in honor of Lord Albemarle, then governor of the colony. It was one of the original counties of the state.

The first court held in the county was on May 22, 1776, at the residence of John H. Jones, Esq., then clerk of the county. The first session of the court was held at the residence of John H. Jones, Esq., then clerk of the county. The first session of the court was held at the residence of John H. Jones, Esq., then clerk of the county.

Charles Stuart, one of the first settlers, was the first owner of the land now owned by the estate of John H. Jones, Esq., then clerk of the county.

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William Morton, Thomas Morton, William Ervine, William Botkin, J. D. Ervine, R. S. Stuart, Sinclair Stuart, Robert Gwin, William K. Gwin, Moses Gwin, John Gwin, H. Benson, Peter Thompson, David Kincaid, Abel Kincaid, J. D. Kincaid, William R. Stuart, Widow Miller, A. H. Byrd.

The earliest preachers in the Highland area of whom we have any record were James Ward, William Taylor, Jared Morgan, Otho Wade, William C. Holcomb, William J. Rider, Thomas Edmond, John S. Pullin, Thomas E. Morton, and George W. Varner, nearly all of whom were old-time Methodist circuit riders.

The Rev. Otho Wade married Catherine Callahan, a daughter of Charles Callahan, of Rockingham, and a sister to Mary Callahan, wife of Edward Stuart, Sr. It was Otho Wade who officiated at the marriage of Edward Stuart, II, and Peggy Stuart.

The Rev. Wade was ordained by the famous Bishop Francis Asbury. His ordination reads as follows:

"Know all men by these presents that Francis Asbury, bishop of the Methodist Church in America, under the protection of Almighty God, and with a single eye to his glory, by the imposition of my hands and prayer, have this day set apart Otho Wade for the office of a Deacon in the said Methodist Episcopal Church, a man whom I judge to be well qualified for that work; and do hereby recommend him to all whom it may concern, as a proper person to administer the Ordinances of Baptism, Marriage and the Burial of the Dead, in the absence of an Elder, and to feed the flock of Christ, so long as his Spirit and Practice are such as become the Gospel of Christ, and he continueth to hold fast the Form of sound Words, according to the established Doctrines of the Gospel.

"In Testimony Whereof, I have herewith set my hand and seal, this 4th. day of March in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine.

"Francis Asbury.

"Done in Harrisonburg."

The first school teacher in Highland was William Stuart, the progenitor of the Highland and Harrison

William Henry Harrison, Governor of the State of Indiana, was elected to the office of President of the United States in 1840. He was a member of the Whig Party and was known for his military achievements and his role in the Indian Wars. He was born in 1793 and died in 1843.

The United States was a young nation in 1840, and it was facing many challenges. The country was still recovering from the effects of the War of 1812, and it was still a relatively small country. However, it was growing rapidly, and it was becoming more and more powerful.

The Whig Party was a political party in the United States that was active in the 19th century. It was founded in 1833 and was known for its support of free trade and its opposition to the expansion of slavery. It was one of the two major parties in the country at the time.

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Stuarts. He was probably the first school teacher in all the vast area west of the Shenandoah Mountains. He may have been the first in Augusta County. However, we are not at all sure of that. But our examination of the records and history of Augusta fails to bring to light anyone who did any teaching prior to the time of William Stuart.

From what information we can find, William Stuart was well educated, especially in mathematics. It seems that soon after his arrival in America he began teaching and taught quite regularly for a number of years thereafter.

Another early teacher was John Sprowl, or Sproul, an Irishman, who was teaching at his home near the mouth of Dry Branch about 1790. He also did surveying in addition to his work as a teacher.

It is our understanding that ex-Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania is a descendant of the early Highland teacher of that name.

Some others who taught in the Highland area in the early days, but at a much later period than William Stuart and John Sprowl, were James McNulty, William C. Holcomb, Jacob Bird, David H. Bird, James Slaven, William Lowery, Mitchell Meadows, William S. Thompson, John Bradshaw, Patrick Mallory, Joel Hidy, John A. Hidy, William Life, James Ervine, George Dameron, and S. C. Lindsay.

CHAPTER IX

Our information about the pioneer William Stuart is all too meagre. We only wish we knew more. It is very probable that we shall never know any more about him than we now know. We know of no more information about him in any of the records or histories or archives of Augusta, Bath and Highland. We know nothing at all of the man's mental and physical characteristics, except that he must have possessed all the courage and hardihood which we associate with the typical pioneer and frontiersman.

None of our ancestors whom we personally knew ever saw the Scotch pioneer, William Stuart; and we do not remember ever hearing any of them relate any incident or history of his life that had been handed down to them by any of their immediate forebears. Our Grandmother Peggy Stuart was born four years after the death of her Grandfather William. If she had any history or tradition of him, we do not recall ever hearing her tell it. Her husband, our Grandfather Edward Stuart, was born the same year in which his Grandfather died. According to one authority that we found, William Stuart was born about 1732, and came to this country about 1755. Whether those dates are correct or approximately correct, we do not know and have no means of determining. We believe, however, that they are not far wrong, if they are wrong at all. We do know just about the time of his death. We know he made a will on December 27, 1796, and in February of 1797 the will was probated in the clerk's office at Warm Springs. Hence he died some time between those dates. We are justified, we think, in saying he died in 1797.

We know that William Stuart married Margaret Usher, daughter of Edward and Anne Usher; that he was a soldier in the French and Indian War, and was given land by the English government for his services in that war; that he was a member of Capt. William Preston's company of rangers; that in 1759 he settled at the mouth of Shaw's Fork, on the Cowpasture, on land purchased of George Wilson, a prominent land speculator of the time;

and that he was the first school teacher in the Highland and Bath areas, and probably the first in Augusta.

As we have stated before, we are informed that he was for some years clerk of the county court of Augusta.

The deed to the land at the mouth of Shaw's Fork, William Stuart's home place, was made by George and Elizabeth Wilson, May 16, 1759. The number of acres was 105, and the consideration was 20 pounds, English sterling. The land adjoined land belonging to the Carliles.

On February 10, 1761, William and Jean Sprowl deeded to William Stuart, for 30 pounds, 168 acres on the Cowpasture. And on August 11, 1773, Dawson and Rachel Wade, of Botetourt, deeded to William Stuart over 100 acres on the Bullpasture, adjoining the land of Alex McCandles.

William and Margaret Stuart, on May 14, 1767, sold to James Bodkin, for 27 pounds, 105 acres on the Cowpasture, adjoining the land of James Clemons. The witnesses to this transaction were John Carlile, Hugh Hicklin, Francis Jackson, and William Black.

The executors named in William Stuart's will were his sons, James and William, the eldest and the youngest. The witnesses were Alex Wiley and John G. (the surname is illegible). The will conveyed land on the Cowpasture and the Bullpasture. The legatees or devisees were his wife and seven children.

We know even less about Margaret Usher Stuart than we do about William Stuart. And in nearly all cases is that true of our knowledge of the wives of the pioneers. We are thrilled as we read or hear about the deeds and adventures of the pioneer men, but very seldom is anything ever said about the pioneer women, who, no doubt, were just as brave as the men and who, in general, suffered more of the hardships and privations of those times than did the men.

How we wish we knew the life history of our early Virginia ancestress, Margaret Usher Stuart! The annals of her life would make a story more thrilling than any work of fiction. But that story is lost to us forever.

The story of the romance of her parents, Edward Usher and Anne Perry, has already been told. It is a story that

and that the first which is the lightest
and that the second is the darkest.

At the same time, the first is the lightest
and the second is the darkest.

The first is the lightest and the second is the darkest.

William Henry, the first of the name, was born in 1711.

He was the first of the name, and the second of the name.

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He was the first of the name, and the second of the name.

evidently was generally known to the early settlers of Highland and Bath. We have heard our Grandmother Peggy tell it many times, with but slight variation from the story as given in an early chapter. She doubtless received the story from the lips of her grandmother. Many, many times we have heard Grandmother Peggy talk about Lord Perry and the Ushers. But at that time we were not at all interested in family history, and unfortunately we paid but little attention to her talks about our ancestors. Hence we can recall but little of what we heard her tell.

Usher is an Irish name. One of Ireland's most distinguished prelates and scholars was James Usher, who died in 1656 and who was Protestant Archbishop of County Armagh. He was also a writer of note.

We do not know when our Great-Great-Grandmother Margaret Usher Stuart died, but it was several years after the death of her husband, probably 20 or more. We are sure Grandmother Peggy remembered her well. William Stuart, who was a brother of our grandfather and who was a year or two younger than Grandmother Peggy, remembered seeing her. Some of his grandchildren say that they very distinctly remember hearing him talk about seeing her. Of course if she lived as long as 20 years after the death of her husband, all our great-grandfather's family saw her and remembered her.

The children born to William and Margaret Stuart were James, Edward, John, Usher, William, Mary and Jean. All married except Usher. James, Edward and John were soldiers in the Revolution. Two of them, Edward and John, were at Yorktown at the surrender of Cornwallis.

James Stuart

James Stuart, the eldest of the children of William and Margaret Stuart, was born January 7, 1757. In 1778 he served at Clover Lick Fort under Capt. Andrew Lockridge; in 1779 at Warwick's Fort under Capt. Thomas Hicklin; in 1781 under Capt. Peter Hull and Col. John McCreary. For a while he served as a substitute for James Carlile. October 20, 1794, he married Nancy Moore.

He died in 1841. The following children were born to James Stuart and wife:

Dorothy, married William Freel, 1814.

James, married in 1812 Margaret (Peggy) Stuart, a daughter of Edward Stuart.

William R., married (1) Jane Hicklin, 1821; (2) Jane Stuart, 1825; (3) Elizabeth Kincaid; (4) Margaret Gwinn.

Mary, married Peter Hupman, 1821.

Sinclair, married Sarah Stuart.

Robert, married (1) Martha Williams; (2) Sarah Malcomb.

John R., married Margaret Malcomb, 1839.

William R., Son of James

The children of William R. Stuart by his first and second wives were:

Silas, married (1) a Miss Nichol; (2) a Miss Overfield. Renick, or Renix, married but wife unknown.

J. Morgan, married Elizabeth Stuart, died in Confederate Army.

James, married Clarissa Gwinn.

Andrew, died in infancy.

Elsie A. ("Ailsa"), married John Stuart, son of Edward Stuart.

Minerva, married a Nichol.

Children by his third wife were: William, Rachel and Charles, all single; Mary, married Joseph Whitmore.

Children by fourth wife: Elizabeth, married Floyd Kincaid; Ferdinand, died in Confederate Army.

Children of J. Morgan Stuart, son of William R., were:

Laura E., married William L. C. Benson, 1869; Worthy B., married Lona Payne; Elizabeth, married Samuel Wilson; John W., married Nancy E. W. Benson, 1875.

Sinclair Stuart, Son of James

There were born to Sinclair Stuart and wife:

Elizabeth J., married (1) William Bennett and (2) J. Morgan Stuart; John E., married Virginia Wilson; Robert, married Sarah J. Donaghan; James, killed in Confederate service; Sarah M., single; Hortensia, died in infancy; William B., married Margaret Armstrong; Mary E., married John M. Armstrong; Jane, single.

John Stuart

John Stuart, son of William and Margaret Stuart, was born September 6, 1761, on the Cowpasture River in Augusta (now Highland) County, Virginia. He enlisted in the Revolutionary Army in January, 1781, served as a private in Capt. Thomas Hicklin's Company under Colonels Sampson Matthews and William Bowyer in the Virginia Troops. He was at the Siege of Yorktown where he was wounded on his hand by the cut of a sword, and was discharged after the surrender of Cornwallis. He was allowed pension on Certificate No. 23909, issued April 21, 1834, at which time he was living in Bath County. On May 31, 1787, he married Hannah Hicklin, a daughter of John Hicklin, a son of Thomas Hicklin, Sr. (A genealogy of the Hicklins will be found in the Appendix.)

John Stuart died in 1850. His wife died in 1856.

The children of John Stuart and Hannah Hicklin were as follows:

John, married Mary Stuart, a daughter of William Stuart, Jr., and Virginia Gwinn.

William, married Jane Hicklin, a daughter of James Hicklin.

Jacob W., married Cynthia Bradshaw.

Edward, married Caroline Douglas, a daughter of William Douglas and Nancy Griffith Douglas.

Nancy, married April 12, 1827, Thomas McDannald. They were the parents of Dr. Samuel McDannald of Harrison.

Jane G., married Dr. Cary G. Thompson.

Margaret (Peggy), married Edward Stuart, II.

Miranda and David, unmarried.

Children of Jacob W. Stuart, son of John Stuart, were: Jacob W.; Margaret, married William Thompson; Rebecca, married John W. Huffman; Esteline, married John W. Gladwell; Eliza, Mahulda, William, John, Harriet and David.

Edward Stuart, Son of John

Edward Stuart was born July 31, 1803. On April 1, 1835, he married Caroline Douglas, who was born March

18, 1815. He died on the Bullpasture August 11, 1883. His wife died July 13, 1890. The following were the children of Edward Stuart and Caroline Douglas Stuart:

Hannah P., born April 11, 1836; married Adam H. Fleisher, March 5, 1861. Her husband died March 22, 1889. Children born to this union were: Benjamin E., born November 2, 1862; Henry S., April 15, 1865; Caroline S., born May 3, 1872, died November 21, 1889.

John W., born April, 1838; killed in Confederate service at the battle of Pea Ridge, Missouri, in 1861.

Martin Van Buren, born October 3, 1840; married Etta C. Gentry, December 14, 1869. All children died in infancy except Anna. She was born November 2, 1871; married Jas. T. May; died in 1898.

Henry Clay, born January 11, 1844; killed in Confederate service, February 6, 1865, at Hatcher's Run, near Petersburg, Virginia.

Theresa G., born March 18, 1849; married Robert A. Kincaid, April, 1872.

Thomas G., born June 2, 1856; married Nancy G. Thomas, 1884.

William Stuart, Jr.

William Stuart was the youngest son of William and Margaret Usher Stuart. He married Virginia Gwinn, a daughter of Joseph Gwinn, of the Cowpasture, a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of that section. Joseph Gwinn was a son of Robert Gwinn, a wealthy landowner and an officer in the Revolution.

Children of William Stuart and Virginia Gwinn Stuart were:

Edward, married Christina Callahan, 1819.

Sarah, married Sinclair Stuart, a son of James.

Jane, married David Bennett.

Mary, married John Stuart, a son of John Stuart and Hannah Hicklin, and a brother to Peggy Stuart, wife of Edward Stuart, Jr.

Margaret, married Abraham Carper.

A daughter, whose name is unknown, married a man named Dickenson; and another daughter, whose name is unknown, married a preacher, whose name is unknown.

Mary Stuart

Mary Stuart, daughter of William and Margaret Usher Stuart, was married to Charles Callahan in 1791.

Charles Callahan was a son of Charles Callahan, who was a son of Daniel Callahan, one of the earliest settlers of the Augusta area. The name is spelled several ways. We find it written Callahan, Callihan, Callaghan, Calaghan and Calighan. The name, of course, is Irish. The Callahans, it seems, first settled in that part of Augusta which afterwards became Rockingham County. Later several of them settled in the section which was formed into Alleghany County. There was once a Post Office in Alleghany called Callaghan.

In 1775 Charles Callahan, Jr., was living on Dry River, Rockingham County. At the time of his marriage in 1791 he was living one mile south of McDowell in Bath County.

Mary Callahan, a sister to Charles Callahan, Jr., was married to Edward Stuart, a brother to Mary Stuart. Another sister, Elizabeth, became the wife of the Rev. Otho Wade. Dennis Callahan, who was probably a brother to Charles Callahan, Sr., married Elizabeth Wade.

William Callahan, a brother to Charles, married Mary Pickens in 1812. Mary Pickens was a daughter of Alexander and Sarah Pickens, who lived at the foot of the Bullpasture Mountains, one mile south of McDowell. Alexander Pickens was probably a son of Andrew Pickens, who seems to have been the earliest settler in that region bearing the name of Pickens. Alexander Pickens had a son, Alexander, who married Margaret Wiley in 1800; a daughter, Rachel, who married John C. Given in 1811; and another daughter, who married John Gwinn. Those Pickenses were the ancestors of the late James Pickens of Barbour County.

The wife of Charles Callahan, Sr., was named Ann. We know nothing about her parentage. We have been unable to find anything about the wife and the parentage and ancestry of the pioneer Daniel Callahan. In all probability he came to America from Ireland in the early part of the 18th century. He died about 1779 in Augusta County.

Children of Charles Callahan and Mary Stuart Callahan were: Charles S., married Jane Rider, 1825; Edward S., born 1795, married Jane Lockridge, 1815.

Children of Edward Callahan and Jane Lockridge Callahan were: William L., born 1816; Mary J., married a Briscoe; Elizabeth; Rebecca; Otho Wade; Lancelot; Margaret, born 1822, married (1) John Matheny and (2) Dyer Bird; Charlotte, married Peter Bird; another daughter married Thomas Rider, and another married Thomas Townsend.

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Jean Stuart

Jean Stuart was a daughter of William and Margaret Usher Stuart. The name is found in some places written or printed as Jane, but in the will of William Stuart the name is given as Jean. The name Jean is a good Scotch name and that is what her name probably was, although in the marriage record the name is given as Jane. She may have been given the name Jean originally and later may have been generally known as Jane, because of the similarity in the sound of the latter name to that of the former, especially when the names are rather carelessly pronounced, and because the latter name was probably much more common in America than the former.

Jean, or Jane, Stuart was married December 28, 1790, to Captain James Hicklin. We are unable to find anything about the parentage of Captain Hicklin. He was not the son of old Thomas Hicklin, the Bullpasture pioneer. If he was, he was not named in Thomas Hicklin's will. He may have been a son of John Hicklin who was living in Augusta County in 1819 at the age of 91, and who, perhaps, was a brother of Thomas Hicklin, Sr., of the Bullpasture.

We find that James Hicklin was recommended on October 19, 1790, as Captain of the Second Virginia Regiment, and his brother-in-law, Edward Stuart, as lieutenant. He probably was a soldier in the Revolution, but we have no evidence that he was.

We are unable to find whether or not James and Jean Stuart Hicklin had children. The records of Augusta, Bath and Highland contain the names of many Hicklins, who cannot be identified.

Children of Charles Johnson and Mary Jones (1810-1880) were Charles Johnson, Jr. (1815-1880) and Mary Jones (1815-1880). Charles Johnson, Jr. was born in 1815 and died in 1880. Mary Jones was born in 1815 and died in 1880.

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Edward Stuart, I

Edward Stuart, the second son of William and Margaret Usher Stuart, was born on the Cowpasture River, Augusta County, (now Highland), Virginia, February, 1759.

He enlisted and served in the Virginia troops as follows:

In 1778, two months, as private in Capt. Andrew Lockridge's Company, against Indians on the frontiers of Augusta County, Virginia.

In 1779, three months, as private in Capt. Robert McKery's, or McCrory's, Company on said frontier.

In 1780, two months, as private in Capt. John McCoy's Company, near Richmond.

In 1781, three months, as private in Capt. Thomas Hicklin's Company, Col. Samuel Vance's Regiment, and was in the engagement and siege at Yorktown.

In 1782, three months, as Ensign in Capt. George Poage's Company against the Indians on the Augusta frontier.

On October 19, 1790, as has been previously stated, he was recommended as lieutenant in Capt. James Hicklin's Company in the Second Virginia Regiment. And it is very probable that he saw service against the Indians practically every year from the close of the Revolution until the end of hostilities between the whites and the Indians which was brought about by the victory of General Mad Anthony Wayne. We have information to the effect that he finally became captain of his company.

He married in Augusta County, Virginia, April 4, 1786, Mary Callahan, or Callaghan, a daughter of Charles Callahan, who was a son of Daniel Callahan of Rockingham.

The children of this union were: Charles, Adam, Ann, James, Edward, Mary, Margaret (Peggy), William, Robert and John.

Edward Stuart and his wife, Mary, removed from their home on the Bullpasture to Harrison (now Barbour) County in 1837, and settled on or near a tributary of Elk Creek, now known as Stuart's Run. They were accompanied to their new home in Western Virginia by two of their sons, Robert and John. From what information

Chapter II

The first attempt to settle in the County of Essex was made in 1607, when a party of Englishmen, under the command of Captain John Smith, arrived in the Bay of Sagadahoc, and established a colony.

The settlement was continued for the winter, and in the spring of 1608, the colony was removed to a more healthy situation, and established at Jamestown.

In 1609, the first winter was passed at Jamestown, and in the spring of 1610, the colony was removed to a more healthy situation, and established at Jamestown.

In 1611, the first winter was passed at Jamestown, and in the spring of 1612, the colony was removed to a more healthy situation, and established at Jamestown.

In 1613, the first winter was passed at Jamestown, and in the spring of 1614, the colony was removed to a more healthy situation, and established at Jamestown.

In 1615, the first winter was passed at Jamestown, and in the spring of 1616, the colony was removed to a more healthy situation, and established at Jamestown.

In 1617, the first winter was passed at Jamestown, and in the spring of 1618, the colony was removed to a more healthy situation, and established at Jamestown.

The colony was continued for the winter, and in the spring of 1619, the colony was removed to a more healthy situation, and established at Jamestown.

The colony was continued for the winter, and in the spring of 1620, the colony was removed to a more healthy situation, and established at Jamestown.

The colony was continued for the winter, and in the spring of 1621, the colony was removed to a more healthy situation, and established at Jamestown.

we can get, all their sons, with the possible exception of James, came to live in this new region; but all except Robert and John had come several years before the date given above. Their son Edward came in 1824, and probably others came at or near the same time. All the sons remained here except Charles, who soon returned to the Bullpasture, and there made his home the rest of his life.

Why did they leave their ancestral home and travel through a wilderness for over a hundred miles and cross several lofty mountain ranges to establish a new home in a strange land and among strange people? They were doubtless induced to come here through the influence of Edward Stuart's wife's people, some of whom it seems had settled in this part of Virginia at an earlier date.

Edward Stuart died at his home on Elk Creek in Barbour County, Virginia, April 7, 1844, in his 86th year. His wife, Mary Stuart, died at the homestead in Barbour on September 7, 1855, at the age of about 90 years. The dust of these two pioneers rests in unmarked graves on the farm of a grandson, John Ed Stuart, in Barbour County.

CHAPTER XI

Descendants of Edward Stuart, I

Adam Stuart

Of the children of Edward and Mary Stuart less is known about Adam, Ann, James, Margaret and Mary than about the others. In fact but little is known about them.

It is known that Adam Stuart came to Elk and died on Elk. He probably came here with his brother, Edward, or not long after the time when the latter came. On July 18, 1835, he married Julia, or Juliet, Douglas, a daughter of William Douglas, of Alleghany County, Virginia, and sister of the wife of his brother Charles Stuart. Only one child was born of this union, Douglas Benjamin Stuart. The son was born June 16, 1836. He left this community at the outbreak of the Civil War and was never again seen or heard from. The last time he was seen by any of his people was at West Union where he had gone to sell a slave to Joseph Cheuvront.

Adam Stuart died a short time after his marriage. He was buried on the home farm on Elk where his parents were several years afterwards laid to rest. His widow soon returned to her people across the mountains in Eastern Virginia. On April 16, 1840, she became the wife of Jonathan Lemon, a prosperous farmer of that section. To them nine children were born, three of whom are still living. The children were: Nancy J., born Feb. 9, 1841; Joseph, born Sept. 2, 1842, died Sept. 22, 1879; James K. Polk, born Aug. 18, 1844, died June 6, 1879; Caroline Agnes, born Oct. 25, 1846; Juliet V., born Nov. 2, 1848, died Jan. 28, 1871; Sarah E., born Dec. 28, 1850; Henry L., born Feb. 15, 1853; Robert G., born May 29, 1855; Edward O., born June 27, 1858. Caroline Agnes was married Sept. 4, 1889, to William H. Buhrman. She is now living at Iron Gate, Virginia.

Ann Stuart

Ann Stuart was evidently one of the oldest of the children of Edward and Mary Stuart. She was married April 30, 1811, to Alexander Miller. There were several chil-

dren, but we were unable to get the names of them all. Among the number were: Alexander, Jr., Charles, who married a sister of Dr. Samuel McDannald, of Harrison; Robert, who married Amanda Benson; Angeline, who married a Wills of Augusta; another daughter, who married a Donaghe, of Augusta; another daughter, who married a Clark, of Augusta.

James Stuart

The only official record in which we can identify James Stuart is a deed in the clerk's office at Warm Springs, Bath County. The deed was dated in 1819 and conveys property of Edward and Mary Stuart to their son James. In the same office there is a record of the appraisement on August 25, 1821, of the personal estate of James Stuart, deceased. It is very probable that he was the same James Stuart as the one named in the former document.

Some members of the family of William Stuart, of Harrison, remember hearing him speak frequently of a brother James. According to the tradition or story handed down to them he was an officer in the War of 1812. In a short genealogy of her people prepared a number of years before her death for her nephew, W. S. Stuart, of West Union, Grandmother Peggy Stuart gave the name of James Stuart in the list of the children of Edward and Mary Stuart.

Margaret Stuart

Margaret, or Peggy, the name by which it seems she was generally known, was married June 16, 1812, to her first cousin, James Stuart, a son of James Stuart, the eldest son of the pioneers, William and Margaret Usher Stuart. We find no record of any children except one, Jane, who married a Hicklin.

Mary Stuart

According to Grandmother Peggy's genealogy made out for her nephew, Scott Stuart, Mary Stuart, daughter of Edward and Mary Stuart, was married to a McDannald. We can find no record of her or of her descendants, if she had any. Her husband was, no doubt, a member of the family to which Dr. Sam McDannald, of Harrison, belonged.

Charles Stuart

Charles Stuart was the eldest of the children of Edward and Mary Stuart. He was born February 22, 1788, in Bath (now Highland) County, Virginia.

He was a soldier in the War of 1812. The records show that on March 9, 1813, he took the oath of a lieutenant.

Charles Stuart was a man of considerable prominence in his native county of Bath and later in the county of Highland, in which county he lived after its formation from the old county of Bath. On May 9, 1809, he took an oath as justice of the peace, when he was a few months past the age of 21. On February 12, 1828, he took oath as commissioner of revenue of Bath County, an office which is the same as our office of assessor. He was appointed sheriff of Bath on February 13, 1844, and again on March 11, 1845.

According to the War Department records he was living on Elk in 1837 at the time his parents moved here, but he doubtless soon thereafter returned to the old homestead on the Bullpasture.

Charles Stuart married Theresa Douglas, eldest daughter of William Douglas and Nancy Griffith Douglas, of Alleghany County, Virginia. Theresa Douglas was born April 2, 1806. Her mother, Nancy Griffith, was born in 1789 and was the youngest daughter of William and Sarah Reynolds Griffith.

The children of this marriage were: Virginia, born May 2, 1826; Harriet, born December 4, 1827; Charles C., born September 4, 1830; Jilson D., born March 11, 1833; Mary A., born May 8, 1837; Edward J., born July 19, 1840.

Charles Stuart died at his home on the Bullpasture May 16, 1872, in his 85th year. His wife died May 26, 1855.

Stephenson

Virginia Stuart, the eldest child of Charles and Theresa Stuart, was married September 11, 1851, to Asgil C. Stephenson, of Highland County. They had children: Mary Theresa, born January 25, 1854, died September 12, 1862; Georgiana V., born April 12, 1856; Harriet E., born June 8, 1857, died September 27, 1862; Franklin P., born August 23, 1858; Charles H., born March 27, 1860, died April

Chapter II

Chapter II. The early years of the life of John Gardner, from his birth to his death, 1792-1862.

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Appendix

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16, 1863; Littleton Breckenridge, born September 24, 1864; Clement, born March 5, 1867, died July 20, 1871.

Clark

Harriet Stuart, the second child of Charles Stuart, was married December 16, 1852, to John N. Clark. Children: Hatch, born April 12, 1854; Charles, ----; Asa S., born August 2, 1859.

Harriet Clark died August 24, 1859.

Charles C. Stuart

Charles C. Stuart, son of Charles and Theresa Stuart, married Elizabeth Booz. Children: Charles L., Bryson and Esdell V.

Charles C. Stuart entered the Confederate service at the beginning of the war and was killed in battle June 24, 1864.

Thomas

Esdell V. Stuart, daughter of Charles C. Stuart, was married to William H. Thomas. They now live in Charleston, W. Va.

Jilson D. Stuart

Jilson Douglas Stuart, son of Charles and Theresa Stuart, married Josephine Davis in 1854. Children: Adam Louis, born December 15, 1855; Josephine, born August 25, 1857. Josephine Davis Stuart died in 1857, and in 1858 Jilson D. Stuart married Sophronia P. Ruley, of West Union, Doddridge County, who died April 13, 1921. After the death of his first wife, Jilson Stuart removed from Highland County, Va., to Athens County, Ohio, where he married his second wife. He lived on a farm about six miles from Athens, the county seat. Of the second marriage the following children were born: Georgia, Mollie, Lizzie M., Hattie V., Charles L., Josephine, of whom Georgia, Mollie and Josephine died in infancy.

Adam L. Stuart

Son of Jilson D. Stuart by his first wife, was married December 25, 1877, to Mary Esther Condon. There were no children. Adam Stuart and wife are living in Athens County, Ohio, near the city of Athens.

Walker

Josephine Stuart, daughter of Jilson Stuart, by his first wife, was married to Charles W. Walker January 15, 1891, and died June 2, 1917. Two children were born: Robert Herman and Edith. Robert Herman married a Miss Saunders and has one child, Mary Elizabeth; Edith married Frank Brewer and has one child, Emma Josephine.

Young

Lizzie M. Stuart, daughter of Jilson Stuart by his second wife, was married to William Bond in 1880. There were no children of this marriage. In 1885 she was married to David Young. They had children as follows: Nita M., born 1887; Mary E., born 1888; David, born 1890; Lorenzo, born 1892; Lavada, born 1895.

Nita M. was married in 1909 to her cousin, Matt J. Young. There were no children. She and her husband are living at 1032 Owen Street, Youngstown, Ohio.

David and Lorenzo Young are living near Nelsonville in Athens County, Ohio.

Thomas

Mary E. Young was married in 1912 to Frank Thomas, of Youngstown, Ohio.

Logan

Hattie Virginia Stuart, daughter of Jilson Stuart by his second wife, was married July 2, 1882, to George H. Logan. Three children were born: Douglas and Allene, both of whom died in infancy, and Geneva D.

Mr. and Mrs. Logan's address is Fern St., Athens, Ohio.

Kale

Geneva D. Logan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Logan, was born January 2, 1888. She was married September 27, 1905, to Tunstrel Kale. Their address is 251 Franklin St., Buffalo, New York. They have children: Virginia Mary, born August 26, 1906; Vivian Beatrice, born April 11, 1909.

Shood

Virginia Mary Kale was married November 27, 1927,

1917

James H. Hays, M.D., of Chicago, Ill., died at his home in Chicago, Ill., on June 1, 1917. He was born in 1841 and died at the age of 76. He was a member of the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Medicine. He was also a member of the Illinois Medical Society and the Chicago Medical Society. He was a prominent physician and a leader in his profession. He was also a public servant and a member of the Illinois State Board of Health. He was a man of high character and a devoted family man. He is survived by his wife and several children.

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to Robert Shood. Their address is 460 Kelton Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Charles L. Stuart

Son of Jilson Stuart by his second wife, was born December 23, 1872. He is unmarried and lives at 948 Martin Sreet, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mary A. Stuart

Daughter of Charles and Theresa Stuart, was married at the home of her parents in Highland County, January 25, 1857, to her cousin, Chapman J. Stuart, of West Union, Doddridge County. The officiating minister was the Rev. L. D. Nixon. She died at her home in West Union July 20, 1917, thus having survived the death of her husband nearly 30 years.

Edward J. Stuart

Son of Charles and Theresa Stuart, was a soldier in the Confederate Army. He entered at the beginning and served throughout the war. He married Lucy Dinch. One child, Flora A. Stuart, was born. She was born September 7, 1867, and was married October 21, 1889, to Adam H. McLaughlin. They had one child: Charles S. McLaughlin, who was born October 4, 1890.

Edward Stuart, II

Edward Stuart, son of Edward and Mary Stuart, removed with his wife and three small children, and probably one or more of his brothers, from his home in Bath to Elk Creek, Harrison (now Barbour) County, on or near a small tributary afterwards known as Stuart's Run, in the year 1824. At what particular place or spot he settled, we do not know. Whether he bought land where he first settled, we do not know. In 1826 he bought some seven miles farther down Elk of Samuel Overfield a farm on which he made his home the rest of his life and on which today some of his grandchildren and great-grandchildren make their home. In the more than 100 years since its purchase it has never passed from the ownership of his family.

The deed to the land was written October 7, 1826, and calls for 224 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Samuel Overfield and his wife,

Mary, appeared on December 7, 1826, before Joseph Morris and Jonathan Radcliff, justices of the peace, and acknowledged the deed as theirs. The deed was admitted to record December 18, 1826, in the office of J. Wilson, Jr., Clerk of the County Court of Harrison County. The price paid for the land was \$900.00.

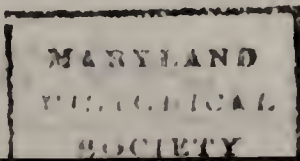
Samuel Overfield bought the land of John Gregory. The latter bought it in 1792 of John and Catherine Radcliff, who had received it by patent. It was part of one of several 400 acre tracts originally owned by John Radcliff, who was probably the first settler on Upper Elk and who was one of the largest landowners of this section of the State.

On March 5, 1832, Edward Stuart increased the acreage of his home farm by the purchase of 55 acres belonging to Israel and Eda Davis and adjoining the original purchase on the southwest side of Elk Creek. The price paid was \$200.00.

Edward Stuart was a man of more than ordinary influence and standing in the community and county in which he lived. Many of the things he said and did are still remembered and talked about although he has been dead nearly 60 years. His Irish strain gave him a nimble wit and he was always ready on every occasion with some apt or unforgettable remark or comment. He was justice of the peace for many years, and in 1852 because of the seniority of his magistracy or tenure of office he was appointed to the position of Sheriff of Harrison County.

He was born in Bath (now Highland) County, on the Bullpasture River in 1797, the same year in which his grandfather, the pioneer, William Stuart, died on the Cowpasture River. He died at his home on Elk December 1, 1870. He was married October 29, 1818, to his cousin, Peggy Stuart, a daughter of John Stuart and Hannah Hicklin Stuart. The minister who officiated at the wedding was the Rev. Otho Wade, who had been ordained by the celebrated Francis Asbury, the first Methodist bishop in America.

Peggy Stuart was born in 1801 and died at the old homestead on Elk in the summer of 1897, at the age of



96. She was named Margaret for her grandmother, Margaret Usher Stuart, but nearly all her life she was known by no name other than that of Peggy. Her mother was a daughter of John Hicklin, a son of Thomas Hicklin, Sr., and a brother of Capt. Thomas Hicklin, of the Revolutionary Army. Her Grandmother Hicklin was named Jane. We think that she was a Carlile, although we have no positive proof of it. But we do know that we heard Grandmother Peggy say time and again she was related to the Carliles. The Carliles were among the earliest settlers of the Bullpasture and the Cowpasture. The Hicklins and Carliles were neighbors and there were several marriages between members of the two families. George Hicklin, a brother to Hannah Hicklin, married Elizabeth Carlile, whose brother, Robert Carlile, was the father of the famous Kentucky statesman, John G. Carlisle.

Edward and Peggy Stuart had children as follows: Chapman J., Mary, Jacob W., Barbara, James, Hannah A., Charles and Edward.

Chapman J. Stuart

Chapman Johnson Stuart, the eldest child of Edward and Peggy Stuart, was born on the Bullpasture River in Bath (now Highland) County, Va., January 8, 1820. He was named for Chapman Johnson, a distinguished citizen and lawyer of Staunton, Va., back in the early part of the 19th century. He removed with his parents to Elk when he was only 4 years old. He was educated in the old-field schools of the period and at the old Monongalia Academy at Morgantown, the predecessor of the West Virginia University. While a student in the Academy at Morgantown he studied law under the direction of Timothy John Fox Alden^{en}, one of the old-time lawyers. Later he completed his legal studies at the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh).

He taught school when he was only 16 years old. He was admitted to the bar before he had reached the age of 21.

October 27, 1844, he married Elizabeth Jane Lytle, daughter of Henry and Anna Unckles Lytle. The wed-

Alden - admitted to bar, 1842.

ding ceremony was performed at Canton, Ohio, the Rev. L. S. Miller officiating. The following children were born: William Henry, born October 10, 1846, died December 10, 1853; Anna R., born January 11, 1849; Arthur Unckles, born October 6, 1851, died December 20, 1853; Isabel Kate, born February 10, 1855, died October 6, 1855.

In 1846 he settled in West Union, Doddridge County, and there resided the rest of his life. His first wife died in West Union October 27, 1855.

January 25, 1857, he married Mary A. Stuart, daughter of Charles and Theresa Stuart of Highland. They had children as follows: Winfield Scott, Agnes V., Elizabeth, Theresa and Douglas.

He was elected prosecuting attorney of Doddridge County in 1852 and held the office by successive re-election until 1861 when he resigned.

Chapman J. Stuart was a conspicuous figure in the organization of the State of West Virginia and in the stirring events and activities in northwestern Virginia preceding the outbreak of the Civil War. He was in the forefront of every movement that had for its purpose the protection of the rights of the people of this trans-Alleghany region and the combatting of all efforts toward withdrawal from the Union. He was elected from the district of Doddridge and Tyler as a delegate to the famous Richmond Convention of 1861, and so strongly did he oppose the Ordinance of Secession that his life was threatened. Upon its passage he returned home and at once began a speech-making tour over the State in opposition to its adoption. The vigor of the campaign he waged is reflected in the following letter that he wrote to the late Col. Henry Haymond, of Clarksburg:

West Union, May 8th, '61.

Henry Haymond, Esq.,

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 6th inst. is received and would have been answered by me on yesterday had I not been absent from home. I addressed an immense concourse of people on the 6th at Middlebourne, in Tyler County. Tyler county will oppose secession and will give a large majority against the ordinance of secession. We are nearly a unit here. You say that it is understood by the Union men that I am a candidate for the Senate. My name has

been used without my knowledge or consent. I have been written to often on the subject, but I always suggested the name of some other person and begged to be excused. I had no desire to occupy that position before the people of this district. But the friends of the Union have been so unyielding in the solicitations that on last Monday I wrote to a friend in Parkersburg that he might authoritatively use my name for the Senate, and I would enter the field with all the zeal and ability that I possessed. I can not do more for the Union cause than I have been doing. I have been laboring hard in and out of the district for the Union cause, and I have spoken until my voice has failed me. I hope I shall be sufficiently reinstated against Monday as to be able to address the people of Harrison on that day. I have not been in your county from the fact that I supposed that you had laborers enough there. I am truly sorry that it has so happened that I had to enter the canvas for the Senate. It was much against my interest and inclination. I see nothing but trouble ahead if I am successful. But having the assurance from my friends that my name would be of some service to the Union party, under such circumstances I am willing to make any sacrifice and face any danger.

You will please say to my friends that I will be with you at your court unless it should be impossible for me to leave my family.

Feeling much obliged to you for your favor and kind notice, I remain,

Your friend,

C. J. Stuart.

He was a member of the Wheeling Conventions of '61 that repudiated the Ordinance of Secession and organized the restored government and took the preliminary steps looking toward the establishment of the new State. It was he who had the honor of having named the new State. The following account of how the State was named is taken from the Semi-Centennial Edition of the Wheeling Intelligencer of June, 1913:

"There was quite a discussion over the name of the proposed new state. The names 'New Virginia' and 'Allegheny' had been suggested previous to the meeting of the conference committee and after the report was made, Chapman J. Stuart moved to amend by substituting 'West Virginia.' This was defeated at that time but was adopted by the constitutional convention. Mr. Stuart therefore has the honor of having named West Virginia."

He was elected to the State Senate from the district

composed of the counties of Harrison, Doddridge, Ritchie and Wood and met with what was called the Restored Government at Wheeling until the formation of the State of West Virginia. In 1861 he was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of West Virginia, and he called the Convention to order; and when the Constitution was submitted to the people, its adoption was advocated by him over a large part of the State. He was a member of the first nominating convention held in the new State, and it was his privilege to call the convention to order.

Chapman Stuart was in the service of the Federal Government for nine months of the Civil War, holding the commission of Lieutenant Colonel of the 14th West Virginia Infantry and taking an active part in recruiting volunteers. He raised Company A of the 14th regiment. He resigned his commission in the army to accept the nomination for judge of the fourth judicial circuit composed of Doddridge, Tyler, Ritchie, Gilmer, Wetzel, and Pleasants counties. He was nominated and elected to this position in 1863. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected and served until January 1, 1873, when under the new Constitution the office ceased to be.

Judge Stuart represented Doddridge County in the State Legislature in the session of 1874-'75 and again in 1878-'79. In the first session he was one of the managers of the impeachment and trial before the Senate of John S. Burdett and E. A. Bennett, State Treasurer and Auditor, respectively, and prosecuted these cases through the entire proceedings.

During the rest of his life he devoted himself entirely to the practice of the law, at which he was very successful. As a lawyer he ranked among the leaders of the bar of this State. As a criminal lawyer he had few peers. For a while in the late 70's he practiced law in partnership with Jackson V. Blair; and for a short time with the late Henderson Peck, and during the last few years of his life with his son, W. Scott Stuart.

After an illness of some six weeks of Bright's disease, Judge Stuart passed away at his home on April 20, 1888, Friday at 1 A. M., while surrounded by the members

of his family and his aged mother, who had gone from her home on Elk to be with her son during his last hours. Funeral services were held on the following Saturday afternoon at the West Union M. E. Church of which the deceased had been a member for 40 years. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Smith, used for his discourse, St. John 14: 1-2, a text which had been selected by Judge Stuart's mother.

Thus passed the most distinguished of the sons of the Highland Stuarts, the descendants of the hardy Scotch pioneer who braved the dangers of ocean and trackless forest to found a home in the Virginia mountains.

Although Chapman J. Stuart was not an old man when he died even if he had almost reached the allotted three score and ten, his life was crowded with activity and with rich human experiences. He really lived more in the span of his life than most men who have lived to a great age. Much of his life was spent during some of the most stirring events in the history of the Republic. He lived a strenuous life, a life at no period marked by ease and leisure. He lived a life of struggle and work and achievement.

Chapman J. Stuart played well his part in the busy affairs of the world. As a lawyer, a citizen, a husband, and a father he lived without fear and without reproach. His memory is revered by all of us for the fine qualities of his mind and heart exemplified in every relation of life.

Dougherty

Anna R. Stuart, daughter of Chapman J. Stuart by his first wife, was born in West Union, January 11, 1849. She attended subscription schools at irregular periods from 1854 to 1863, and from 1863 to 1867 she was a student at Mt. de Chantal Academy at Wheeling. Her mother was Elizabeth Lytle, a daughter of Henry and Anna Unckles Lytle, and was born at Chambersburg, Pa., September 20, 1824. Her Grandfather Lytle died in Pennsylvania when her mother was an infant. In early childhood Elizabeth Lytle removed with her mother and some of her mother's people to Canton, Starke

County, Ohio, where she grew to young womanhood. She there attended Canton Academy.

While Elizabeth Lytle was visiting in Harrison County some of the Lytles, her father's people, who had removed there from Pennsylvania, she met and became engaged to young Chapman Stuart.

Anna R's great-great-grandparents, James Unckles and wife, came from England about 1750. Her great-grandfather, John Unckles, was born in Pennsylvania, also his wife, Elizabeth Ramesy. Her great-grandparents were married February 16, 1785. Her grandmother, Anna Unckles, who was born in Juniata County, Pa., February 15, 1789, remembered seeing George Washington on horseback at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland.

Aug. 31, 1869, Anna R. Stuart was married to Dr. Matthew C. Dougherty, a prominent physician and surgeon of Grafton, W. Va., and a son of Thomas and Isabel Campbell Dougherty. Two children were born: Thomas and Elizabeth (Bessie). Thomas is unmarried and lives with his mother at Galesburg, Ill. Elizabeth married Edward Lincoln Stuck, Aug. 19, 1892. One child, Anna Gail, was born Aug. 13, 1894. Both parents are dead. The daughter, Anna Gail, was married Aug. 16, 1924, to Alexander Helmick, and is now living in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Anna R. Dougherty is a member of the Catholic Church. She lived in Grafton, W. Va., from 1869 to 1882; in St. Augustine, Illinois, from 1882 to 1898; in Fulton, Ill., from 1898 to 1903; in Aurora, Ill., from 1903 to 1907; and since 1907 she has been living in Galesburg, Ill.

Winfield Scott Stuart

Winfield Scott Stuart, the eldest child of Chapman J. Stuart and Mary A. Stuart, was born May 27, 1861. He was educated in the public schools and at the West Virginia University. After doing several years of academic work at the University he entered the school of law, graduating therefrom with the degree of LL.B. Upon completion of the law course he entered the office of his father for the practice of his profession. In 1888 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Doddridge County.

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Since then he has never sought public office, but has devoted himself to the practice of the law and to the management of his extensive real estate and other business interests. For several years he has been an attorney for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. In deep and comprehensive knowledge of the law he has long been recognized as having few peers among the members of the bar of the courts in which he has practiced. In matters pertaining to the law, the judgment and advice of no lawyer in this part of the State are more highly valued.

Farr

Agnes Virginia Stuart, the eldest daughter of Chapman and Mary Stuart, was born May 27, 1866. She was educated at Mt. de Chantal Academy near Wheeling, at which institution her sisters were also educated. She was married to George W. Farr April 15, 1886. Of this marriage two children were born, Mary Elizabeth and Ruby Theresa.

George W. Farr was born at Mountain Cove, Fayette County, Virginia (now W. Va.), Dec. 18, 1857. He is a son of Wesley J. and Elizabeth McCue Farr. His father, Wesley J. Farr, was born near Montpelier, Vermont, Feb. 5, 1824, and came to Nicholas County in 1850. Wesley J. Farr was a son of Artemus and Chloe Farr. The Farris came from the south coast of Wales. George W. Farr's mother was a daughter of John and Malinda McCue, of Nicholas County.

George Farr taught school in Fayette County and studied law during his career as a teacher. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 and the same year came to West Union, where he has been practicing law ever since.

Being a young man of tireless energy and ambition, he at once entered actively into the business and political life of the community. He was soon elected mayor of West Union, and in 1884 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Doddridge county. For many years he was a very prominent figure in the Republican party in W. Va. He was twice elected to the State Senate and was one of the outstanding members of that body. He resigned his seat in the Senate, while serving his second

term, to accept from Gov. Atkinson the appointment to the position of judge of the then Third Judicial Circuit.

Judge Farr is a man of very strong personality and always has very pronounced convictions on all matters pertaining to the public welfare. There is never any doubt in regard to where he stands on any moral or political question.

Since his retirement from the bench, Judge Farr has been busily engaged in a large private practice, and also in looking after his property interests in West Union and Doddridge county.

Maxwell

Mary Elizabeth Farr, daughter of George W. and Agnes V. Farr, was born May 19, 1887, and was married Nov. 14, 1911, to Edwin L. Maxwell, a son of Lewis Maxwell, of West Union. One child, Mary Agnes Farr Maxwell, was born of this marriage. She was born Jan. 15, 1913.

Mary Farr graduated at the West Union High School May 5, 1905, and at Maryland College, Lutherville, Md., in 1907. She completed a course in music at Miss Byres' Conservatory of Music at Cincinnati. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of 15. She died Jan. 15, 1913, after a brief illness. She was one of the leaders in community and church work in West Union, and was a young woman of most admirable qualities of mind and heart.

Ruby Theresa Farr, younger daughter of George W. and Agnes V. Farr, was born July 22, 1890, and was graduated from the West Union High School in 1906. After her graduation at high school she attended Miss Byres' Conservatory of Music at Cincinnati. She was married to Everett W. Maxwell, a son of Lewis Maxwell, and a brother to Edwin L. Maxwell. They live on a large farm near West Union. They have no children.

The Maxwell family, to which Edwin L. and Everett W. belong, is one of the oldest and most prominent in the State. Lewis Maxwell, the father of these two young men, is probably the wealthiest citizen of Doddridge county. He is a son of the late Franklin Maxwell, who was one of the largest land owners in W. Va., and who

at one time represented the Doddridge district in the State Senate.

Snider

Elizabeth ("Lizzie") Stuart, second daughter of Chapman and Mary Stuart, was born Oct. 2, 1869, and was married Oct. 4, 1892, to Millard F. Snider. One child, Virginia Ann, was born.

Millard Fillmore Snider was born in Doddridge County, Sept. 24, 1860, a son of Jehu Snider and Virginia Apsy Snider.

Jehu Snider was born in Harrison County Sept. 29, 1832, and died at Salem, W. Va., April 21, 1912. He was a soldier in the Union Army, 1864-'65, under Col. David Johnson, Company A, 14th W. Va. Regiment. His parents were Jacob Snider, born in Harrison County, June 6, 1804, and Nancy Childers, born in Harrison County. Jacob Snider was the son of John Snider, who came to Harrison County from Fairfax County, Virginia, about 1790. Nancy Childers was the daughter of William Childers and Sudney Richards, and was born in Harrison County, March 24, 1776. William Childers was the son of William Childers, Sr. Sudney Richards was the daughter of Arnold Richards, who was killed by Indians at Richards' Fort, near West Milford, Harrison County, Aug. 1781 (see "Border Warfare"). There was a William Childers in the Revolutionary War, 5th Va. Regiment (see War Department 111-1).

Virginia E. Apsy, wife of Jehu Snider, was born in Loudin County, Va., July 30, 1837, and died at Salem, W. Va., March 12, 1922. She was the daughter of George Apsy, who came from England, and Mary Swan, a native of Virginia, born Jany. 19, 1814, and died in Doddridge Jan. 9, 1895.

Millard Snider was educated in the public schools of Doddridge County; the Fairmont Normal, Fairmont, W. Va.; and the W. Va. University. He graduated at the University in 1887 with the degree of LL.B. He taught school from 1880 to 1886. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar and established an office at West Union, where he practiced his profession until 1898, when he located in Clarksburg. He is a member of the First M. E. Church at

Clarksburg. In politics he is an active Democrat. He is a member of the Clarksburg Country Club.

Millard Snider has been successful not only in the law but in real estate and other business matters. He is recognized as a man of sound judgment and first-class business acumen. Through wise investments and shrewd handling of his property he has accumulated considerable wealth.

Romine

Virginia Ann Snider, only child of Millard F. and Lizzie Snider, was born in 1893 at West Union. She is a graduate of Washington Irving High School at Clarksburg, and also of Goucher College at Baltimore, Md. She was married Oct. 1, 1919, to J. Ransel Romine. Three children have been born: Elizabeth Stuart, Sept. 10, 1920; John Ransel, Jr., Sept. 27, 1922; Virginia Ann, April 17, 1928.

Mrs. Romine takes a very active interest in all movements looking toward the advancement of women in the intellectual, political, and economic fields. In Clarksburg she is one of the leaders in social and club work.

J. Ransel Romine is a son of Junius Brutus Romine and Mary Ellen Batten. He was born in Grant district, Harrison County, W. Va. His father was one of the best known educators of Harrison County. The Romines were among the early settlers of Harrison, and have always been known as honest, patriotic, lawabiding citizens.

J. Ransel was educated in the public schools of Grant district and at the Fairmont State Normal. After several years of successful teaching he entered into business at Clarksburg. He is owner of one of the leading undertaking establishments in the State and is also identified with other Clarksburg enterprises.

Maulsby

Theresa Stuart, youngest daughter of Chapman and Mary Stuart, was born Jan. 18, 1872, and was married Sept. 8, 1892, to Benjamin H. Maulsby.

Benjamin H. Maulsby is a son of John W. Maulsby and Cornelia E. Collins. For a number of years he was agent at West Union for the B. & O. Railroad; and for about

25 years was manager of the West Union Wholesale Grocery Company; and for two years was deputy collector of internal revenue. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and a Republican in politics and was elected as member of the House of Delegates in 1932.

Douglas Stuart

Douglas C. Stuart, the youngest child of Chapman and Mary Stuart, was born Dec. 17, 1874, and died July 27, 1902.

Brown

Mary ("Polly") Stuart, daughter of Edward and Peggy Stuart, was born about 1826. She was married about 1857 to John Edward Brown. They had children: John Edward, Jr. and Robert F.

John Edward Brown, or Ed Brown, as he was popularly known, was born in Bath County in what is now probably Highland County, Va. Nothing is known of his ancestry. From what we remember hearing about him in our childhood days, we think he had traveled extensively before his marriage to "Polly" Stuart and had probably been a sailor and was a man of many and varied experiences in many parts of the world. It seems that he was a man of remarkable agility and strength. Many were the stories we remember hearing about his wonderful feats of physical prowess.

After his marriage he lived for a short while on Gnatty Creek, at the mouth of Raccoon Run. But his roaming disposition or wanderlust did not allow him to remain very long in one place. He and his wife soon removed to Illinois, and in a very short time they removed from Illinois to Montgomery County, Missouri, where his brother-in-law, Jacob Stuart, was living. Both of his children were born in Montgomery County. There his wife died in the early 70's. He married, as his second wife, a Miss Mary McIntosh, of Montgomery County. In 1875 he and his wife and his two young sons by his first wife emigrated to Texas. They settled in McLennan County, some ten miles from the town of Waco. There he spent the rest of his days. His second wife died in the early 80's. A few years before his death he married

a third wife, a widow Cox. He and his third wife died in 1892 on the same day.

John Edward Brown, Jr.

John Edward Brown, Jr., son of John Ed Brown and Mary Stuart, was born in Montgomery County, Missouri, Dec. 25, 1859; removed with his father, his stepmother and his younger brother to Texas in 1875. He married Elzina Stubblefield Nov. 1, 1883. He moved into the home he had built in McLennan County, near the post office of Rosenthal, some ten miles from the little city of Waco, and there lived for some 40 years, or the rest of his life. He died March 5, 1924.

Nine children, three sons and six daughters, were born to Ed Brown and wife: Mary Elizabeth, Nettie Sue, Delia, Edna Lulu, Paul J., John Edward, Mattie, Dorothy, Robert Franklin.

Ed Brown, through industry, frugality and good business sense, accumulated much property. He and his brother, Bob Brown, acquired from time to time by purchase more than 2,000 acres of the finest land in Texas. And in the farming or tilling of the land they owned and the land they rented, they, at one time, employed the services of about 300 negro families.

Although Ed Brown had little or no schooling, by application of an unusually fine mind to the reading of good literature and to the observation and study of men and affairs, he became a man of considerable culture and much knowledge. He was able to converse fluently and with excellent diction on practically any subject whether it dealt with farming, government, religion or science. Few men were better conversationalists. ♣

Crook and Griffis

Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Ed Brown, was born July 21, 1884, and died April 10, 1925. She was twice married. Her first husband was A. P. Crook. They were married Dec. 5, 1899. The only child of this marriage, Edward Bishop, was born Aug. 30, 1900. He entered Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College at the age of 17. He enlisted with his class in the World War in July, 1918, and died Oct. 12, 1918, just before his regiment embarked

for France. Mary Elizabeth was married to G. B. Griffis Dec. 21, 1904. To them one child, Mary Gladys, was born.

Howard

Mary Gladys Griffis, daughter of G. B. and Mary Elizabeth Griffis, was born June 10, 1907, and was married to J. D. Howard July 1, 1926. A child was born to them Oct. 28, 1927.

Griffis

Nettie Sue, second daughter of J. Ed Brown, was born March 4, 1886, and was married to Harvey H. Griffis Oct. 12, 1904. They had children: Virginia Lee, born Jan. 1, 1906, died April 21, 1909; John Harvey, born April 30, 1908; Mary Lou, born Feb. 1, 1911.

Ward

Delia, third daughter of J. Ed Brown, was born Nov. 10, 1888, and was married to Z. T. Ward June 3, 1910. They had children: Mildred Bernice, born June 10, 1911; Maxine, born Sept. 3, 1913; Geraldine, born Aug. 8, 1916; Z. T. Jr., born Aug. 3, 1925.

Crowder

Edna Lulu, fourth daughter of J. Ed Brown, was born Nov. 20, 1890; married to Robert W. Crowder Feb. 20, 1908.

Paul J. Brown

Paul J. Brown, first son of J. Ed Brown, was born Jan. 10, 1892; married Nora Gorman Jan. 12, 1911.

J. Ed Brown, Jr.

J. Ed, Jr., second son of J. Ed Brown, was born Jan. 29, 1894; married Georgie Bowman Oct. 10, 1914. They have one child: Virginia Lucile, born Jan. 10, 1915.

Martin

Mattie, fifth daughter of J. Ed Brown, was born Oct. 28, 1896; married to Charles B. Martin, a second lieutenant in the World War. They have the following children: Jennie Ruth, born May 29, 1919; Charles B., Jr., born Nov. 3, 1921.

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Goodall

Dorothy, sixth daughter of J. Ed Brown, was born Oct. 24, 1898; married to Parker A. Goodall July 30, 1916. They have children: Parker A. Jr., born Sept. 20, 1920; George Allen, born Sept. 20, 1922.

Robert F. Brown

Robert Franklin Brown, the second son of J. Ed Brown, Sr., and Mary Stuart, was born in Montgomery County, Missouri, in 1861; moved with his father, step-mother, and brother to Texas in 1875.

In 1885 he married Mattie Stubblefield. Two children were born, both dying in infancy. His wife died in 1889. In 1893 he married Ida Maynard, whose parents, John and Elizabeth (Young) Maynard, moved from North Carolina to Texas when the latter was a very young state.

Robert F. Brown lives at the village of Rosenthal, McLennan County, and has lived there during all the years of his life in Texas. He was associated with his brother, J. Ed Brown, in farming and in other enterprises from the days of his youth until the death of his brother. He possesses the qualities of manhood that made his brother a successful and honored man. Although he does not have the literary tastes that his brother had, nor does he have the range of knowledge that his brother had, he is a man of good, sound common sense, a man whose mental equipment is far above the average.

Five children were born to Robert F. Brown and Ida Maynard: Ethel, Clara, Frankie, Robert and Mary Lizzie.

Clark

Ethel Brown, the eldest child of Robert F. and Ida Maynard Brown, was born March 9, 1894; was married to George Clark, son of Dr. P. A. Clark, on Oct. 24, 1917. They have one child, Martha, born July 30, 1918.

Chapman

Clara Brown, second child of Robert F. Brown, was born June 5, 1896; was married to Glenn Chapman on Aug. 18, 1915. They have three children: Robert Daniel, born June 6, 1916; Willis, born Feb. 8, 1920; Francis, born Sept.

Robert F. Brown, Jr.

Robert F. Brown, Jr., was born November 9, 1903. At the time this history was written he was a student at Baylor University at Waco, Texas.

Frankie Brown

Frankie Brown, daughter of Robert F. and Ida Maynard Brown, was born March 12, 1898. She is unmarried and is at home.

Mary Lizzie Brown

Mary Lizzie Brown, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Brown, was born December 15, 1908. She is a student at the Waco, Texas, High School.

Cheuvront

Barbara Stuart, the eldest daughter of Edward and Peggy Stuart, was born in Bath (now Highland) County, Virginia, April 30, 1823, and died at West Union, W. Va., February 27, 1877.

She was married about 1850 to Joseph Cheuvront, of West Union. Five children were born: Edward, born Oct. 9, 1852, died about 1898; Lucy M., born Jan. 2, 1855; Charles S., born February 28, 1859; Ellsworth, born Dec. 9, 1861, died Jan. 15, 1867; Jessie, born March 3, 1865, died February 19, 1874.

Joseph Cheuvront was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Caleb Cheuvront and Rebecca Covert Cheuvront. He was one of a family of four sons and two daughters, the last survivor of whom was Mrs. Lorenzo Dow Waugh, who died near the village of Good Hope, Harrison County, in 1928, at a very advanced age.

Joseph Cheuvront's grandfather was born in France and was named Joseph. He ran away from his home in France when a youth and came to America. It is said that his parents meant to educate him for a Catholic priest, but he objected and left home. In this country he married into the Ellsworth family, and finally settled in the Good Hope community in the early part of the 19th century. For some years after he came to America he taught school. The first school that was ever taught in the Good Hope and West Milford community was

taught by Joseph Cheuvront, Sr. It was taught in a log house and was located at the mouth of Isaac's Creek, two and one-half miles from West Milford on a farm now owned by Charles Washburn. Later he became a minister, and he is thought to have been the first pastor of the old Bethel Church, which stood on a farm owned by James Sommerville, one of the first members of the church.

Joseph Cheuvront, Jr., settled at West Union in 1845, the year that Doddridge County was organized, and resided there until his death. Upon his arrival at West Union he engaged in the mercantile business, and for many years was one of the leading merchants of that section of the State. Later in life he entered the hotel business. He established the Grant House and for a number of years he was proprietor of that once well-known hostelry.

Mr. Cheuvront served his community as justice of the peace for several years, and in the troubled days when Virginia was rent in twain he was appointed to represent his county in the convention that met in Wheeling to consider the organization of a new state.

Mr. Cheuvront's second marriage was to Miss Mary I. Ripley, who survived him several years. For a number of years prior to her death she was proprietress and manager of the Columbian Hotel in West Union, a well known house which had been built by Mr. Cheuvront and conducted by him for several years.

Dotson

Lucy M. Dotson, second child of Joseph and Barbara Stuart Cheuvront, was married to Victor Emanuel Dotson, a West Union merchant. Children were born as follows:

Joseph Bruce Dotson, born March 25, 1876; married Minnie Graham October 26, 1912; died November 3, 1918.

Barbara Ann ("Doll") Dotson, born May 7, 1878; married M. Bruce Wallace, of St. Mary's, W. Va., Dec. 21, 1911.

Agnes Catherine Dotson, born Jan. 21, 1881; married J. J. Spellacy, of Limestone, New York, Nov. 25, 1910.

Children: John Joseph, born Dec. 31, 1911; died at age of 3 years, 2 months; Edward Martin, born Oct. 29, 1914.

John Ruhl Dotson, born Dec. 5, 1883; married Alice Baker, of Pleasants County, W. Va., June 17, 1914. Children: Dorothy Evelyn, born Sept. 25, 1921; died in infancy; Doris Helen, born June 12, 1923. Wife died in 1930.

Charles Cheuvront

Charles S. Cheuvront, son of Joseph Cheuvront, married in 1884 Harriet Jane Lewis, daughter of Abraham and Margaret Waters Lewis, of Deep Valley, Tyler County. She was born June 14, 1857, and died May 8, 1931. Children: Lucy Burnsides, Clarksburg; Ethel Nutter, Good Hope; Orpha Rachky, Detroit, Mich. Mrs. A. L. Greene and Misses Eva and Kathleen, deceased.

Mr. Cheuvront lives on a farm, inherited from his father, on the West Fork river, near the village of Good Hope, Harrison County.

Jacob W. Stuart

Jacob W. Stuart, second son of Edward and Peggy Stuart, was born June 24, 1824, in Bath, now Highland, County, Virginia. He was the baby of the family when they moved to Western Virginia. We heard Grandmother Peggy say that on their journey to Harrison County they passed by the Propst home in Pendleton County and there saw the Propst twins, Mahlon and Martin, who, with their parents, later migrated to Harrison and lived there to a ripe old age. At the time of Mahlon's death in 1918 they were thought to be the oldest twins in the United States. At the time Grandmother Peggy saw the twins in Pendleton county they were infants, being about the same age as her child Jacob.

Jacob W. Stuart went to Missouri several years before the Civil War and there established a home, near Wells-ville, Montgomery County. He probably went there with his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Brown. He married in Missouri on Sept. 16, 1858, Mary Ann Hoffman, a daughter of John M. and Sarah Norris Hoffman, natives of Albemarle County, Virginia.

Jacob Stuart died Oct. 31, 1896, at the home of his sis-

ter, Mrs. George Criss, on Elk Creek, Harrison County, W. Va., while on an extended visit to his people on Elk. His wife was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, June 27, 1839, and died at her home in Missouri June 12, 1906.

Children of Jacob W. and Mary Stuart were: Charles T., Alice Blanche, Sidney Johnston, John W., Edward O. and Mary Elrena.

Charles T. Stuart

Charles Thomas Stuart, eldest son of Jacob and Mary Stuart, was born in Montgomery County, Missouri, Nov. 13, 1859; was married Dec. 25, 1882, to Sarah Anne Oxley, who was born Sept. 1, 1862. They live at the old homestead near Wellsville. They had children as follows: Edna Blanche, Dora May, Lee Chapman, Harry Brown, Besse Talbott, Helen Virginia, John Ed.

Edna Blanche Stuart was born Oct. 13, 1883; married to Alexander T. Stuart, of Paris, Monroe County, Missouri, Oct. 27, 1908. They have the following children: Sarah Rebecca, born April 16, 1912; Mary Ruth, born Dec. 8, 1915.

Dora May ("Dode") Stuart, second child of Charles T. Stuart, was born Jan. 8, 1886, married to Guy A. Callison June 9, 1907. They have children as follows: James Stuart, born Jan. 15, 1911; Charles Hugh, born Nov. 11, 1913; Paul K., born June 7, 1918.

Lee Chapman Stuart was born Jan. 28, 1888; married Merle Carter Dec. 23, 1918. They have one child, Betty Lee, born Sept. 25, 1922.

Harry Brown Stuart was born Oct. 12, 1889; married Lelia Schwendker Oct. 21, 1918. One child, Harry Lee, born Aug. 17, 1921.

Besse Talbott Stuart was born Aug. 28, 1891; was married to Henry A. Sivewright Jan 2, 1917. They have two sons, Henry Charles, born Sept. 25, 1918, and Stuart, born Oct. 24, 1920.

Helen Virginia Stuart was born June 29, 1897; was married to John O. Holder Nov. 19, 1917. No children.

John Ed Stuart was born June 8, 1899; was killed by a train in Missouri City, Iowa, Nov. 15, 1927. He was unmarried.

Alice Blanche Stuart

Alice Blanche Stuart, the second child of Jacob and Mary Stuart, was born Jan. 8, 1862. She attended the public schools in childhood and later took a course at the State normal school at Kirksville, Missouri, fitting herself for a teacher. She followed this profession for a number of years, teaching in the public schools of Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Oct. 10, 1894, she was married to Walter Lee Lockwood, whose mother was a Randolph of the famous Virginia family of that name. Three children were born, the first, a son, dying at birth, Nov. 2, 1895, in Montgomery City, Mo. The second child, Mary Gladys Lockwood, was born June 11, 1897, in Phoenix, Arizona, to which place the parents had moved and established a home Jan. 1, 1897. The third child, Walter Lee Lockwood, Jr., was born Jan. 18, 1900.

Mary Gladys Lockwood was graduated from the State Teachers' College at Tempe, Arizona, and for a short time followed the profession of her mother, that of teaching. She was married on May 23, 1918, to Walter Andrew Brown, son of a cattle man and farmer of the Salt River Valley. Her husband was born in California Jan. 18, 1896. He is engaged in the dairy business and in general farming. One child was born, Robert Winston Brown. He was born in Phoenix, Arizona, July 31, 1920.

Walter Lee Lockwood, Jr., early developed mechanical traits. He is with the Llewellyn Iron Works in Los Angeles, California. He married Sept. 5, 1924, in Santa Anna, California, Bertha Estell Humphreys, who was born in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1905. They have one child, Virginia Lee Lockwood, born in Glendale, California, Aug. 17, 1925.

Sidney J. Stuart

Sidney Johnston Stuart was born Jan. 26, 1864; was married twice, first to Cora Bradley Nov. 25, 1886. The following are the children of this marriage: Sidney J. Stuart, Jr., and Robert Bradley Stuart. His first wife died June 12, 1900. He was married to his second wife, Lizzie Ellis Tankersly, Jan. 5, 1907. There were no children. Sidney Stuart lived most of his life in the vicinity of

Waco, Texas. He went to Texas when he was seventeen years old. He died in a hospital in Waco, Texas, in the summer of 1932.

Sidney Johnston Stuart, Jr., was born Aug. 21, 1890; married Helen Markowitch June 14, 1913. He lives in Mexia, Texas, and is a prosperous business man.

Robert Bradley Stuart was born Aug. 23, 1892. He was married in May 1927, and lives at Dry Lake, Nevada.

John W. Stuart

John W. Stuart, the fourth child of Jacob Stuart, was born Feb. 12, 1871; married Nina Chapman Dec. 3, 1902. They have one child, Harold C., born Feb. 27, 1904. The son was married in May, 1927. John W. Stuart is a railroad man and lives in Chicago.

Edward O. Stuart

Edward O. Stuart was born Nov. 29, 1872; married Rose Goggin Moon April 15, 1908. He is a railroad man and lives in Chicago. He has no children.

Mary Elrena Stuart

Mary Elrena ("Rene") Stuart was born Dec. 19, 1874. She attended the public schools of Montgomery County, Missouri, and later fitted herself for a career of teaching. She followed this profession for eighteen years, teaching in the public schools of Missouri and Texas. On Nov. 8, 1910, she was married to Thomas E. Hobbs, of Waco, Texas. Two children were born: Thomas Stuart Hobbs, Sept. 3, 1911; Mary Blanche Hobbs, Sept. 20, 1914. The son was accidentally killed on June 27, 1924, aged 12 years and 6 months. The family live in Waco, Texas.

James E. Stuart

James E. Stuart, the third son of Edward and Peggy Stuart, was born at the old homestead on Elk Creek, Harrison County, December 4, 1827; married Sept. 27, 1871, in Barbour County, Mrs. Nancy Benson Stuart, a widow of Henson D. ("Jeff") Stuart; died Aug. 31, 1881.

Mrs. Stuart was born May 6, 1836, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Trimble Benson, natives of Bath County, Virginia; died at her home on Elk Oct. 13, 1907.

Two children, Homer W. and Altha M., were born of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Stuart.

Homer W. Stuart

Homer W. Stuart, son of James E. and Nancy Benson Stuart, was born July 28, 1873; married November 28, 1910, Josephine B. Hutton, of Huttonsville, Randolph County. After teaching in the rural schools for several years he went to Clarksburg and there established himself in the real estate and insurance business, and is still engaged in the same business in that city.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Homer W. Stuart: James E. Stuart, April 26, 1912; Pauline Stuart, Feb. 14, 1914; Genevieve Stuart, March 28, 1916; Frances Stuart, March 22, 1918; Homer William Stuart, September 14, 1926.

James E. Stuart, married June 21, 1930, Lois Daugneaux. They have one child, James Edward.

Pauline Stuart married Warren Snyder, June 20, 1930. They live in Washington, D. C. No children.

Altha M. Stuart

Altha Maud Stuart, daughter of James E. and Nancy Benson Stuart, was born July 3, 1876; was married to Washington O. Hudkins on August 11, 1903.

Mr. Hudkins, a son of Richard and Harriet Dickerson Hudkins, was born March 29, 1863, near Overfield, Barbour County.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudkins live on Elk Creek, Harrison County, at the James E. Stuart homestead.

Children born as follows:

Richard Stuart Hudkins, born July 19, 1904; Harriet Hudkins, July 31, 1910; Robert H. Hudkins, November 21, 1911; John J. Hudkins, July 30, 1915.

Hannah A. Stuart

Hannah Augusta ("Han") Stuart, youngest daughter of Edward and Peggy Stuart, was born July 13, 1833; married to George F. Criss, of Clarksburg, Oct. 13, 1875; died August 8, 1911. One child was born: Eddie Sue.

George F. Criss was born in Clarksburg, a son of Michael Criss, a pioneer settler. Michael Criss married

Miss Rebecca Ferguson, a native of Hampshire County, Va. (now W. Va.) in 1809. Ten sons and two daughters were born of this marriage. George Criss, the eldest son, was born and reared within a block of the birth place and home of Gen. Thomas ("Stonewall") Jackson, and attended the same school with him. In his many reminiscences of boyhood days he would relate how young Jackson would have a fight every day with some companion and always came out the victor.

Mr. Criss was twice married. His first wife was Miss Harriet Bartlett, a daughter of James Bartlett, a pioneer Clarksburg tavern-keeper. The following children were born of Mr. Criss' first marriage: Hezekiah F. Criss, Quillen Criss, George Criss, Jr., Mrs. David S. Pinnell, Mrs. Jacob H. Humbird, and Mrs. John Siers.

Mr. Criss died on May 24, 1899, at his home on Elk Creek after a long and useful life. He was buried in the old Presbyterian cemetery on Gnatty Creek, a short distance above Romines Mills.

Eddie Sue Criss

Ed Sue Criss, the only child of George F. and Hannah Stuart Criss, was born April 29, 1878. After the death of her mother she moved from the old home on Elk to Clarksburg, where she has continued to reside. She was married to Olin Frank Woofter, son of Alfred and Melvina Woofter, of Freemansburg, Lewis County, January 15, 1917.

Charles Stuart

Charles Stuart, son of Edward and Peggy Stuart, was born at the old homestead on Elk, October 18, 1835; married Letitia Ann ("Lettie") Radcliff, March 21, 1878; died at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, April 4, 1896, after an illness of several months' duration.

Lettie Stuart, wife of Charles Stuart, was born on October 10, 1849; died March 9, 1920. She was the second child of Stephen and Rebecca Ryan Radcliff, members of pioneer families of Western Virginia. She was married at the home of her parents on Elk, Thomas W. West, a local minister, officiating.

The following children were born: Walter, Peggy, Stephen, Jessie, George and Nellie.

Walter Stuart

Walter Stuart, eldest child of Charles and Lettie Stuart, was born January 25, 1879, in the same house in which his father was born; married September 16, 1929, Essie Corinne Warren, of Carson, Prince George County, Virginia, at the home of the bride, the Rev. Dr. H. C. Pfeiffer, pastor of the Washington Street M. E. Church, Petersburg, Virginia, officiating.

He was educated in the country schools, West Virginia University, University of Virginia, National Normal University (Lebanon, Ohio), and Yale University, having graduated from each of the last two institutions.

He taught school as follows: three years in the rural schools of W. Va.; principal of Brooksville, Kentucky, high school, 1906-'08; teacher of Latin and mathematics, Meridian Junior College, Meridian, Texas, 1909-'11; principal of Handley, Texas, high school, 1916-'18; teacher of Latin in Petersburg, Virginia, high school, 1918-1928.

He was editor and business manager of The West Union Record, West Union, W. Va., 1911-'14; editor and half-owner of The West Union Record, 1928-'29; editor and sole owner of The West Union Record, 1929. Died February 11, 1950.

Essie Warren, only child of Alfred Joseph Warren, and Corinne E. Leonard Warren, was born at Carson, Prince George County, Virginia, February 26, 1887. Her father was a Confederate soldier, a member of Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps. He was in Pickett's famous charge at Gettysburg and was at Appomattox at the Surrender. His brother, Thomas Warren, a Confederate soldier, was killed at Gettysburg.

Essie Warren prepared herself for a teaching career. She was educated at the Petersburg, Va., high school, the State Teachers' College at Harrisonburg, Va., and the University of Virginia. For fourteen years she was principal of the graded school at Ettrick, Va., a suburb of Petersburg. During her years of teaching in Petersburg she was very active in welfare or community work.

Peggy Stuart

The second child of Charles and Lettie Stuart was Peggy Stuart, born November 25, 1880; married Walter R. Dent in 1898; died August 6, 1922. Her husband was born near Troy, Gilmer County, a son of Marmaduke and Almira Dever Dent. The following children were born:

Charles Stuart Dent, born November 29, 1899; Duke Dent, May 14, 1901; Jessie Pauline Dent, May 25, 1904; Nellie Beatrice Dent, August 10, 1905; Robert Walter Dent, December 23, 1907; Helen Dent, March 22, 1911; died Sept. 8, 1911; Roy Jackson Dent, December 24, 1912; Nina Dent, February 15, 1914; June T. Dent, March 27, 1915; Almira Virginia Dent, January 27, 1917; Lena Ward Dent, April 20, 1918; died October 1, 1918; William Arnett Dent, July 28, 1922.

Stephen Stuart

Stephen Edward Stuart, son of Charles and Lettie Stuart, was born September 4, 1882; married Laura Douglas, daughter of James and Sarah Boyles Douglas, of Romines Mills. There was one child, Thurman Blond Stuart. He was born March 19, 1905; married Georgia Douglas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Douglas, Jr. They have one child, Edward Lee Stuart.

Jessie Stuart

Jessie Benton Stuart, daughter of Charles and Lettie Stuart, was born August 31, 1884; married Orr Minear, of Ritchie County, January 5, 1913. Children were born as follows:

Isabelle Minear, October 22, 1913; Margaret Minear, July 28, 1916; Maxine Minear, February 14, 1920; Agnes Minear, December 29, 1922; Peggy Minear, May 4, 1925.

George Stuart

George Criss Stuart, youngest son of Charles and Lettie Stuart, was born March 27, 1887; married Daisy Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Ward, of Barbour County. They have two children, Kenneth Ward Stuart, born Sept. 16, 1913, and George Fleming Stuart, born July 8, 1915.

Nellie Stuart

The last child born to Charles and Lettie Stuart was named Nellie Blanche Stuart. She was born October 9, 1889, and died August 22, 1892.

Edward Stuart, III

Edward Stuart, the youngest child of Edward and Peggy Stuart, was born April 24, 1840. He was twice married. He married Caroline S. Bird March 23, 1865. She died March 1, 1871. His second marriage was on May 28, 1874, to Clara W. McDannald. He died in March 1885.

Caroline S. Bird, Edward Stuart's first wife, was a daughter of Morgan Bird. She had children as follows:

Emma D. Stuart, born October 24, 1865; died September 24, 1882.

John Hamilton Stuart, born April 5, 1867; died near Waco, Texas, June 2, 1899.

Heber Bird Stuart, born September 10, 1870, married Mrs. Mollie J. Robertson, daughter of Hamilton and Melvina Wright Burns; died October 28, 1930, at his home on Elk.

Clara W. McDannald, second wife of Edward Stuart, was born June 18, 1858, a daughter of Dr. Samuel McDannald and Amanda Jane Shumate McDannald; died April 22, 1907. They had children as follows:

Chapman B. Stuart, December 2, 1874; Cora E. Stuart, March 3, 1876; Lakin S. Stuart, February 21, 1879; Virginia M. Stuart, May 29, 1883.

Cora E. Stuart

The second child of Edward and Clara McDannald Stuart was married to Howard J. White July 12, 1894. Children of this marriage were:

1. Beulah L. White, April 14, 1895.
2. Frank S. White, January 12, 1903.
3. Virginia C. White, October 10, 1905; married to Frank C. Busche August 2, 1923. They have one child, Virginia Carolyn, born March 24, 1924.

Virginia M. Stuart

The youngest child of Edward and Clara Stuart was married to Edward N. Hollen September 19, 1907. Children were as follows:

1. Clara Virginia Hollen, born October 18, 1909; married Robert L. Barker June 26, 1917. They have one child, Clara Roberta Barker, born June 6, 1928.
2. Maxine Hollen, born January 24, 1912.

William Stuart

William Stuart, a son of Edward Stuart, I, and Mary Stuart, was born in Augusta (now Highland) County, Virginia, July 27, 1802. He was twice married. His first wife was Ellen McDannald, daughter of Samuel Ramsey McDannald, of Virginia. She was a sister of Thomas McDannald, the father of Dr. Samuel McDannald. His second wife was a widow, Mrs. Catherine Hornor Dever, a daughter of John Hornor, a member of the Harrison County Hornor family. Her first husband was a Dever, a member of another pioneer Harrison County family.

There were no children born of William Stuart's second marriage, but his wife had children by her first husband.

William Stuart's children by his first wife were: Franklin C., James Hugh, and a daughter who died when quite young and whose name we have been unable to get.

William Stuart died in Clarksburg at the home of his son, James Hugh, April 1, 1889. His first wife died about 1840; his second, May 17, 1883.

Franklin C. Stuart

Franklin C. Stuart, son of William and Ellen McDannald Stuart, was born in Harrison County December 1826; married Joanna Martha Dever August 8, 1850; died at his home in Clarksburg April 7, 1901.

Franklin Stuart's wife was a daughter of his father's second wife by her first husband.

Children of Franklin Stuart were as follows:

1. John William Stuart, born May 30, 1853; married Jennie V. Pickens, daughter of James and Ann Dever Pickens, of Barbour County, September 26, 1899; died at his home in Clarksburg, May 2, 1919.

2. Clinton James Stuart, born September 2, 1856; married Grace C. Floyd November 8, 1891; died November 3, 1918. Children: Arthur C., Nathan, Frankie, Catherine B.

3. Mason D. Stuart, born April 16, 1858; married Margaret O. Payne December 20, 1881; died June 15, 1915. One child, Dever Payne Stuart.

4. Catherine B. Stuart, born January 21, 1863; married Robert Sidney Hornor June 6, 1900; died March 26, 1927. One child, Ralph Stuart Hornor.

5. Hunter Stuart, born August 19, 1860; married Mary E. Fleming November 8, 1891. His wife died April 12, 1896. One child, Orpha Marie, deceased.

6. Anna Ross Stuart, born January 21, 1860; married L. H. Carter April 16, 1898. Children, Lee and Dorsey L.

James Hugh Stuart

James Hugh Stuart, son of William and Ellen McDannald Stuart, was born in Harrison County, 1840. He was twice married. His first wife was Ellen Rebecca Dever; his second was Agnes Catharine Sumner. He died at his home in Clarksburg June 11, 1905.

His first wife was born February 23, 1852. She was a daughter of Isaac Dever and a niece of Catherine Dever Stuart, William Stuart's second wife. There were two children, Jerome and Ella.

1. Jerome W. Stuart, son of James Hugh and Ellen Dever Stuart, was a business man. He spent the most of his life in Clarksburg and Buckhannon. He died a few years ago. His widow is now living in Miami, Florida.

2. Ella Stuart, daughter of James Hugh Stuart by his first wife, married Charles F. Thompson, a Clarksburg business man. She lived and died in Clarksburg. She had children.

Agnes Catharine Sumner, James Hugh Stuart's second wife, was born at French Creek, Upshur County, October 23, 1846, a daughter of William Spencer Sumner and Katharine George Sumner. Early in life she removed with her parents to Clarksburg, where she resided until her death. She was married to James Hugh Stuart in Clarksburg May 16, 1865. Children born were Daniel Sumner, Genevieve, Katharine Sumner and Agnes.

1. Daniel Sumner Stuart, born 1868; married Winifred Mulheran, of Clarksburg. Children, Thomas Sumner, Margaret Usher, William Jerome (dec'd). Agnes Kath-

arine, Sumner Jr., Margaret Usher Stuart was married in 1926 to Worth Porter.

2. Genevieve Stuart, born 1872; married L. G. Race, of Fairmont. Children, Katharine (deceased), J. D. Noell (deceased), Genevieve Stuart, John, George. Katharine Race married Bernard Lee Hutchinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Hutchinson, of Fairmont. Genevieve Race married Dr. Edward King.

3. Katharine Sumner Stuart, born 1875; married R. Wilson Godfrey at St. Lucie, Florida. Children, Wilson Stuart Godfrey and Agnes Katharine Godfrey. One child, a boy, died at birth.

4. Agnes Stuart, born 1878; married Charles Howard Lloyd. No children.

Robert B. Stuart

Robert B. Stuart, son of Edward Stuart, I, and Mary Stuart, was born in Augusta (now Highland) County, Virginia, October 18, 1806; married Harriet McClung in Bath County, Virginia, February 11, 1830; died at his home on Elk Creek, Barbour County, West Virginia, August 19, 1883.

Harriet McClung, Robert Stuart's wife, was born in Bath County, Virginia, January 4, 1812, a daughter of Robert and Martha "Patsy" McDannald McClung.

Robert McClung was a son of John McClung and Sarah McCutcheon. John McClung was born in 1733; died in 1830. He was a son of John McClung, who emigrated from Ireland to America and settled north of Lexington, Rockbridge County, in what was known as "The Forks." The elder John McClung died in 1785. His son, John, settled in Bath County in 1751.

Martha "Patsy" McDannald was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Ramsey McDannald and a sister of Thomas McDannald, the father of Dr. Samuel McDannald.

Harriet McClung Stuart, the wife of Robert Stuart, died in Ritchie Co., W. Va., August 4, 1884, while she was on a visit at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Patton.

Robert Stuart and wife moved from Highland County to Barbour County about 1837 and there resided the rest of their lives.

The following children were born to Robert and Harriet Stuart: James D., Samuel W., Mary Ellen, Henson D., Edward, Robert M., Martha E., Rebecca Ann, Hannah Virginia and William Alexander.

1. James D. Stuart was born December 4, 1830; died November 25, 1833.

2. Samuel W. Stuart was born August 15, 1834; died April 17, 1846.

3. Mary Ellen Stuart was born August 23, 1843; died October 14, 1851.

4. Henson D. ("Jeff") Stuart, born July 7, 1832; married Nancy Jane Benson, daughter of William and Elizabeth Trimble Benson; died November 7, 1861. Children of this marriage were: Lloyd Stuart, Mary E. Stuart and Henson D. Stuart, Jr.

Lloyd Stuart was born October 6, 1857; married on April 19, 1883, Bura Overfield, a daughter of John and Susan Benson Overfield; died Dec. 29, 1927. Children: Glenn D. Stuart, born April 1884; Anna M. Stuart, December 1885; Ava J. Stuart, March 1889; Lucy S. Stuart, 1891; Harper Stuart, Fenton Stuart, Margaret Stuart, Charles Stuart, May 1905. Nearly all the children died in childhood.

Mary E. Stuart was born September 19, 1859; married Ledru Coburn June 11, 1882; died November 16, 1883.

Henson D. Stuart, Jr., was born May 20, 1861; married Ingaby Greathouse December 1887. Children: Bertha J. Stuart, October 3, 1888; Roscoe Stuart, April 1890; David Stuart, February, 1892; Raymond Stuart, October, 1893.

5. Edward Stuart, son of Robert and Harriet Stuart, was born June 20, 1836; married Virginia E. Radcliff, eldest child of Stephen and Rebecca Radcliff, November 15, 1866; died July 13, 1917.

Virginia E. Radcliff, wife of Edward Stuart, was born June 13, 1848; died September 10, 1920.

The following children were born to Edward and Virginia Radcliff Stuart: Walter Scott, Stephen Radcliff, Robert B., Harriet R., Hosea B.

Walter Scott Stuart, son of Edward and Virginia Stuart, was born Oct. 14, 1867; married Annettie Betts, daughter of Granville and Matilda Davis Betts; died March

17, 1914. Children born: Hoy, died in infancy; Elias W.; Edna Beatrice; Creighton Edward; Ruth; Henry Clay, deceased, Charles Winfield, dec'd. and Arden.

Stephen Radcliff Stuart, son of Edward Stuart, was born April 23, 1869; married Ida L. Reid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fielding Reid, January 3, 1892. Children: Maude, Martha, Charles Aubert, and Frank.

Robert B. Stuart, son of Edward Stuart, was born October 8, 1871; married Florence Reid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fielding Reid, October 24, 1907; died January 1, 1913.

Harriet R. Stuart, only daughter of Edward Stuart, was born March 4, 1873; died April 11, 1873.

Hosea Ballou Stuart, son of Edward Stuart, was born September 3, 1874; twice married; (1) Minnie Reid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fielding Reid, October 17, 1901; (2) Mrs. Mary Lewis Stuart, (widow). No children.

Three children were born of Hosea B. Stuart's first marriage: Mary, Neva and Forrest.

6. *Martha E. Stuart*

Martha Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of Robert and Harriet Stuart, was born April 13, 1840; married Samuel Adams Shuttleworth, a member of an old and prominent Clarksburg family, January 1, 1857. Children: Leroy, Dora Gay, Emma Lorena, Harriet, Martha De Viddie, Maynard Notley, Bessie M., Lulu Eib, Robert McClung, Oliver Morton, Guy Allen, Dwight Sabine and Nancy Frances.

Leroy Shuttleworth was born Sept. 28, 1857; died Sept. 29, 1857. Dora Gay Shuttleworth was born Sept. 22, 1858. Emma Lorena Shuttleworth was born March 29, 1860; died in infancy. Harriet "Hattie" Shuttleworth was born February 21, 1864; married A. M. T. Cunningham, of Clarksburg, September 10, 1890. No children.

Martha De Viddie Shuttleworth, born April 30, 1866; married Charles H. Willis, son of H. H. Willis, of Booth's Creek, November 23, 1893; died June 30, 1927. Children: Truman M., Martha Jane, and Haymond C.

Truman M. Willis, born April 12, 1895; married Marion Anderson, of Philadelphia, December 1920.

Martha Jane Willis, born July 11, 1898; married Frank

White, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Scott H. White, of Clarksburg, June 22, 1921.

Haymond C. Willis, born December 22, 1900; married Fay Meade, of Mannington September 27, 1930.

Maynard Notley Shuttleworth, born November 6, 1868; married Lillie Shuttleworth, a daughter of Samuel Shuttleworth, of Monongalia County, May 24, 1901. Children: Helen Mariam, born April 12, 1902; married Samuel Kramer, November 1931; Lorene Valentine, born February 14, 1904; Mary Elizabeth, born September 22, 1910; Samuel Maynard, born June 18, 1912; Betty Jane, born November 19, 1916.

Bessie M. Shuttleworth, born December 25, 1870; married Frederick Delbridge, of Clarksburg, December 2, 1909. No children.

Lulu Eib Shuttleworth, born April 13, 1873; married Carl B. White, a son of Norman White, of Peel Tree, Barbour County, September 13, 1905. Children: Philip Shuttleworth, January 3, 1907; Carl B. Jr., April 2, 1909; Frederick Norman, February 4, 1911; Edgar Stuart, February 10, 1915; Louis Pierson, October 24, 1917.

Robert McClung Shuttleworth was born September 3, 1875.

Oliver Morton Shuttleworth, born September 3, 1877; married Virginia Anglin, September 1911. Children: Robert Smith and Victor.

Guy Allen Shuttleworth, born July 3, 1879; married Rosa Kester, a daughter of W. Granville Kester, of Clarksburg. Children: Jack, Martha Louise, Rose Ann and Guy Allen.

Dwight Sabine Shuttleworth, born September 8, 1883; died October, 1891.

Nancy Frances Shuttleworth, born April 15, 1887; married Arlington C. Sturtevant April 3, 1912; Children: John Stuart, born Sept. 7, 1917; died Sept. 9, 1917; Nancy Jane, born November 5, 1921.

7. *Rebecca Ann Stuart*

Rebecca Ann Stuart, daughter of Robert and Harriet Stuart, was born August 21, 1845; married John Campbell Patton, of Ritchie County; died January 20, 1922.

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John Campbell Patton, son of William and Mary Campbell Patton, was born November 20, 1832; died July 3, 1913.

Children of John Campbell and Rebecca Stuart Patton: Harriet, November 10, 1869; Mary V., February 22, 1871; Robert, November 18, 1872; Anna, October 25, 1874; John G., April 27, 1877; Ellen, January 31, 1879; Florence, January 31, 1881; William, August 1883; Bertha, September 20, 1885; Maud, March 25, 1888; Grover, March 21, 1891.

8. Hannah Virginia Stuart, daughter of Robert and Harriet McClung Stuart, born February 8, 1847; married Isaac Sanford Paugh, son of Daniel Paugh, of Barbour County, December 24, 1868.

Isaac Sanford Paugh was born March 26, 1844. He and his wife moved from Barbour County to a farm on Kincheloe Creek, Harrison County, in the fall of 1869, where he resided until his death, May 5, 1922.

Children of Isaac Sanford and Hannah Stuart Paugh: Robert Homer, Daniel Columbus, Sidney A., Harriet R., Mary B. and Ethel.

Robert Homer Paugh, son of Isaac S. and Hannah Paugh, was born Feb. 27, 1870; married Mary B. Hughes January 1, 1894; died June 12, 1932. Children of Robert Homer and Mary Hughes Paugh: Audra G., November 24, 1894; Charles S., February 27, 1896; Wayne W., March 26, 1898; Robert T., January 8, 1901; Lena V., July 18, 1912.

Audra G. Paugh was married to William B. Curry February 2, 1919; died January 24, 1920. One child, Helen Louise Curry, born January 12, 1920.

Charles S. Paugh married Edna Norris June 20, 1920. Children: Charles Eugene and Albert Ray.

Wayne W. Paugh married Mrs. Virginia Miller October 7, 1932.

Robert T. Paugh married Theodoris Frazier March 10, 1923. Children: Brooks, Robert and Mary Lou.

Daniel Columbus Paugh, son of Isaac S. and Hannah Stuart Paugh, was born November 16, 1871; married Clara May Tallman October 19, 1900. Children: Clifford W. and Mary Alma.

Clifford W. Paugh, born June 1, 1901; married Sallie D. Clevenger June 27, 1923. One child: Juanita L. Paugh, born June 30, 1924. They live at Billings, Montana.

Mary Alma Paugh, born July 7, 1904; married B. E. Atkinson, Jr. One child: Bobbette Jean, born January 22, 1928.

Sidney A. Paugh, son of Isaac S. and Hannah Paugh, born December 14, 1873; died July 5, 1876.

Harriet R. Paugh, daughter of Isaac S. and Hannah Paugh, born December 15, 1875; married Lloyd Beeghley, of Weston, June 25, 1902. One child: Lloyd Beeghley, Jr., born September 27, 1906; died at birth.

Mary B. Paugh, daughter of Isaac S. and Hannah Paugh, born January 5, 1880; married Elbert Lawrence Bailey November 19, 1906. They live on a farm at Kenmore, Ohio. They have four children: Edith B., June 5, 1907; Ella Genevieve, October 14, 1908; Helen Virginia, January 4, 1910; James Robert, December 28, 1911.

Edith B. Bailey was married to Clarence W. Swires November 25, 1925. They have one child, Douglas Lawrence Swires, born March 22, 1928.

Ethel Paugh, daughter of Isaac S. and Hannah Paugh, born August 25, 1887; married H. A. Thrash September 22, 1907. Three children: Mildred A., June 22, 1908; Robert B., March 16, 1910; Vera W., July 22, 1913.

9. Robert M. Stuart, son of Robert B. and Harriet Stuart, was born August 21, 1838. He was twice married. His first wife was Judith Catherine Dever. His second was Missouri G. Floyd. He died at his home in Clarksburg, June 6, 1917.

There were born to Robert M. Stuart and Judith Catherine Dever Stuart four children: R. S. Davis, Kitty, Sidney and May. Kitty and Sidney died in infancy.

R. S. Davis Stuart was born May 1, 1861; married Helen Louise Lowther, a daughter of Dexter Lowther, in 1884. They had children as follows: Judith Catherine, born 1885, deceased; Arthur Dever, born 1886, deceased; Zella, born 1887; Eva Maud, born 1889, deceased; Rossie Gay, born 1891, deceased.

Zella Stuart, daughter of R. S. Davis and Helen Lowther Stuart, was married to John C. Poling March 30,

1908. Children: Claude Stuart, born January 25, 1909, died October 12, 1931; John Varner, October 17, 1910; Ruth Louise, October 27, 1912; Madge Lorene, June 3, 1915; Naomi Margaret, May 9, 1917; Mary Eloise, March 16, 1919; Paul Wilson, October 17, 1921; Martha Geraldine, December 25, 1925.

Ruth Louise Poling, daughter of John C. and Zella Stuart Poling, was married to Clyde Happonstall.

May Stuart, daughter of Robert M. and Judith Dever Stuart, was born in 1871; was married to William Windon. Children: Winnie, Forman, Roscoe, Earl, William, Robert, Nellie, Helen and Kemper. The last two are deceased. Four others, unnamed, died in infancy.

Winnie Windon was married to a man named Brinkley. They have children as follows: Mildred, Donald, Velma, Winona, Ruby, May and Elsie Ann.

Robert M. Stuart married his second wife, Missouri G. Floyd, in 1875. Children were born as follows: Floyd, Grace and Mary.

Floyd Stuart, son of Robert M. and Missouri Floyd Stuart, married Lizzie Holliday. Children: Virginia, Jack, Robert and Inez (deceased).

Virginia Stuart, daughter of Floyd Stuart, was married to Victor Doyle.

Grace Stuart, daughter of Robert M. and Missouri Floyd Stuart, was married to Clete Bartlett. Children: Beatrice, Wallace, Stuart, Thelma and Helen.

Thelma Bartlett, daughter of Clete and Grace Stuart Bartlett, was married to A. L. Randolph. Children: Raymond, Wanda, Donald and Lois.

Mary Stuart, daughter of Robert M. and Missouri Floyd Stuart, was married to Dan Gump. She is deceased.

10. William Alexander Stuart, son of Robert and Harriet McClung Stuart, was born April 13, 1853. He was married twice. His first wife was Susan Bird Hall. His second was Catherine Davisson. He died at the old Robert Stuart homestead on Elk January 28, 1931.

Susan Bird Hall was born May 21, 1854; married William Alexander Stuart January 10, 1878; died December 11, 1903.

Children of William Alexander and Susan Bird Hall

Stuart were Nathan G., Davis K., Felix R., Alexander P., and two unnamed children that died in infancy.

Nathan Goff Stuart, son of W. A. and Susan Hall Stuart, was born March 15, 1879; died August 21, 1903.

Felix R. Stuart, son of W. A. and Susan Hall Stuart, was born May 1, 1883; died March 5, 1909.

Davis Kyle Stuart, son of W. A. and Susan Hall Stuart, was born October 4, 1880; married Flora Benson, daughter of John W. Benson, in 1905. Children: Fred Alexander, Delbert Benson, Blooma Maxine and Davis Kyle.

Alexander Percy Stuart, son of W. A. and Susan Hall Stuart, was born February 25, 1893; married Della Paugh, daughter of Draper Paugh, in 1913. Children: Violet Bird; Clifford William, Robert Daniel and James Percy.

William Alexander Stuart and Catherine Davisson were married in 1905. They had no children.

John Stuart

John Stuart, a son of Edward Stuart, I, and Mary Stuart, was born in Bath (now Highland) County, Virginia, in 1812; married Elsie ("Ailsie") Ann Stuart; died at his home on Elk Creek, Barbour County, W. Va., in 1888.

Elsie Ann Stuart, or "Ailsie" Stuart, as she was generally known, the wife of John Stuart, was born in Bath (now Highland) County, Virginia, in 1821, the daughter of William Renick Stuart and Jane Hicklin Stuart; died at her home on Elk Creek, Barbour County, W. Va., about the year 1904.

The following children were born of the marriage of John and "Ailsie" Ann Stuart: Felix Grundy, Hugh McDannald, Sarah Ann, Margaret Jane and John Edward.

1. Felix Grundy Stuart, son of John and "Ailsie" Stuart, was born August 23, 1836; married Ingaby Nutter, daughter of James Nutter, of Elk district, Barbour County; died at his home on the waters of Elk about the year 1894. Children were Rebecca, James Nutter and David.

Rebecca Stuart, daughter of Felix Stuart, was married to Laco Harvey. Children: Carl, Clyde (deceased) and Cody.

Carl Harvey, son of Laco and Rebecca Stuart Harvey,

married Julia Grace Robinson, a daughter of Joseph Blackwell and Martha E. Robinson, of Harrison County.

James Nutter Stuart, son of Felix Stuart, married Maudie Anglin
Children: Osea, Bonnie and Hoy.

David Stuart, son of Felix Stuart, married Flora Burner. They have one child, Emwood.

2. Hugh McDannald Stuart, son of John and "Ailsie" Stuart, was born December 9, 1838; married a Miss Fisher; reared a family of several children; died at his home in Lewis County about 1915.

3. Sarah Ann Stuart, daughter of John and "Ailsie" Stuart, was listed by the census enumerator in Barbour County, on September 17, 1850, as being eleven years old. There is no record of her death, but she evidently died very young.

4. Margaret Jane Stuart, daughter of John and "Ailsie" Stuart, was born August 16, 1843; was married to Milton D. Reed; had three children, Stuart Felix, Osea and Belle.

Stuart Relix Reed, son of Milton D. Reed and Margaret Stuart Reed, was born January 8, 1866; married Bonnie Belle Smith, of Clarksburg; graduated from the Fairmont State Normal School in 1885, and from the law department of West Virginia University in 1889; editor of the Clarksburg Telegram, 1890-1898; member of the State Senate, 1895-1899; postmaster of Clarksburg, 1897-1901; Secretary of State of West Virginia, 1909-1917; elected as a Republican to the 65th, 66th, 67th, and 68th Congresses (March 4, 1917-March 3, 1925); upon retiring from Congress became a resident of Washington, D. C.

Osea Reed, daughter of Milton D. and Margaret Reed, was married to Ed M. Jackson, of Buckhannon; resides in Buckhannon; has no children.

Belle Reed, daughter of Milton D. and Margaret Reed, was married to Charles C. Wentz, of Barbour County; has two children, Milton and Mardell.

5. John Edward Stuart, son of John and "Ailsie" Stuart, was born October 16, 1850; married Emily Jane Hudkins, daughter of Abraham and Maria Hudkins, October 28, 1875. Children: Hope, Dorothy, Stanley Matthews,

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Merle, Nellie, Victor Hudkins. The wife of John Ed Stuart died at her home on Elk March 11, 1916.

Hope Stuart, daughter of John Ed Stuart, was born July 31, 1877; was married to Thomas C. White, of Clarksburg. No children were born of this marriage.

Dorothy Stuart, daughter of John Ed Stuart, was born July 17, 1879; was married to Joseph Ernest Swiger, of Harrison County, March 17, 1901. Children: Paula Edith, Evelyn Hope, John Stuart, Rosalie Thomas (deceased).

Evelyn Hope Swiger, daughter of J. E. and Dorothy Stuart Swiger, was married to Rex E. Moule June 26, 1929. One child was born, Stuart Mattison. They live in Detroit, Michigan.

Stanley M. Stuart, son of John Ed Stuart, was born March 1, 1882; married Nellie B. Shuttleworth, daughter of Samuel Shuttleworth, of Monongalia County, November 4, 1915. Children: John Ed (deceased) and Mary Ruth.

Merle Stuart, daughter of John Ed Stuart, was born September 12, 1883; unmarried.

Nellie Stuart, daughter of John Ed Stuart, was born October 29, 1884; was married to Lonnie T. Queen August 11, 1920. One child was born, Kenneth Galen.

Victor Hudkins Stuart, son of John Ed Stuart, was born August 19, 1886; died December 5, 1928.

APPENDIX

The Radcliff Family

The first members of the Radcliff family to come to this section were John and William. They came from the South Branch Valley, from what is now the area embraced by Hampshire County. They came to what is now known as the Hacker's Creek Valley, to that part of it now known as the Berlin community. The year was probably 1768. They were members of a group of settlers. Others among the number were William Hacker, Thomas Hughes, Jesse Hughes, John Brown, John Jackson, George Jackson, Edward Jackson, John Hacker, Alexander Sleeth and Thomas Sleeth.

William Radcliff returned to the South Branch country. Whether he ever came back and settled in this part of the State it is not known. There is no record of his having lived in Harrison County.

John Radcliff, who was probably a brother of William Radcliff, removed in 1773 from the Hacker's Creek country to the Elk Creek valley, to what later became a part of Harrison County, and there resided the rest of his life. He became the owner of 5,000 acres of land, most of which was on Elk Creek. He owned an almost unbroken acreage from the vicinity of the present village of Craigmoor to the present village of Overfield.

John Radcliff was doubtless the progenitor of the early Radcliff families of the Elk valley in Harrison and Barbour counties. We do not know who his wife was nor do we know how many children he had. There were four Radcliff brothers, James, John, Jonathan and Benjamin, who, according to all the evidence we can find, were sons of the Pioneer John Radcliff.

James Radcliff, a son of the Pioneer John, was born about 1777; married Eleanor Castor. They had children as follows:

(1) Nancy, married William McKinney; (2) Margaret, married Samuel Welch; (3) Mary, married James Lytle; (4) Katherine, married Abraham Chidester; (5) Sarah, married John Ryan; (6) Nellie, married Samuel Blohr;

(7) Susan, married Jacob Dix; (8) Drusilla, married Levi Talbott; (9) Malinda, married George Talbott; (10) Rebecca, married Job G. Bartlett; (11) John, married Letitia Leech; (12) James, married Affie Ryan; (13) Jonathan, married Nancy Peck; (14) Benjamin, married Mary Blohr; (15) Daniel; (16) Elizabeth Castor; (17) Stephen, married Rebecca Ryan.

Other Radcliffs living in Harrison County when the census of 1850 was taken were as follows:

Andrew Radcliffe, 71; wife, Mary, 70. Benjamin Radcliff was a son of Pioneer John and a brother of James who married Eleanor Castor.

James Radcliff, 46; wife, Hannah, 34. Children: Jerome, 16; Matilda, 14; Benjamin, 11; Amanda, 9; Elizabeth, 5; Capa A., 1.

James Radcliff, son of James and Eleanor Castor Radcliff, was born about 1811; married Affie Ryan. They had children as follows: Daniel, 14; Thomas, 13; Rebecca, 10; James, 8; Mary, 5; Hannah, 3; Elias, 2; Sarah, 1; Elizabeth, 3 months.

James Radcliff, 35; wife, Harriet, 30. Children: Ira, 15; William, 7; Eli, 4; Susan, 2; Martha, 10 months. Listed in the same family were Sina Radcliff, 35, and Mary Radcliff, 26.

John Radcliff, 59; wife, Rachel, 61. Child, Katherine, 17. John Radcliff was a son of Pioneer John and a brother of James who married Eleanor Castor. His daughter Katherine became the wife of William M. Patton. They were the parents of John, Emma and Mary Patton.

William Radcliff, 27; wife, Mary. Children: Margaret, 5; Ebenezer, 3; James, 5 months.

The Ryan Family

(From Clarksburg Exponent)

The Ryan family figured in the early history of this county, especially in the Booths Creek section. Solomon Ryan was Sheriff of Taylor County. Thomas Ryan born about 1761 died in 1843 and is buried in the old graveyard (now gone) on the Martin farm on the hill between Middleville and Thomas Fork of Booths Creek near where Jesse Nuzum and John Elder now live. His name

appears on the tithable, or tax list, in 1797. He purchased a 120 acre farm Jan. 15, 1810. His known brothers and sisters were: Solomon, John and Sarah. John enlisted in the Revolutionary War, 1779, in Capt. Abraham Johnson's and Josiah Swearingen's Virginia Companies and was discharged Feb. 1, 1780 and reinlisted May 1781 in Capt. Daniel Richardson's Virginia Company. He was granted a pension October 22, 1832 at the age of 73 years and was living in Randolph County at the time.

Thomas Ryan was a farmer; he married Hannah Harris; the marriage bond says Hannah's maiden name was Harrison. The record then shows that her father John Harris came from Ireland. It seems the name Harris and Harrison are in fact the same name. Their children were born between the years 1795 and 1820; their names are: Mary, Ann, who married Henry Martin; John married Sarah Radcliff; James married Sarah Rogers; Geo. married Sarah Jane Robinson; Apha married James C. Radcliff; Rebecca married Stephen Radcliff; Solomon married Mary Ann Ralston. He died Dec. 1, 1856; was Sheriff of Taylor County.

The Bensons

Matthias Benson, died 1794; wife, named Eleanor.

Children of Matthias Benson: (1) George Benson, died about 1809; (2) Matthias Benson, died 1820; (3) Mary Benson; (4) Ervine Benson; (5) Babel Benson; (6) Elizabeth Benson, married Thomas Pullin.

Children of Matthias Benson II: (1) Elizabeth, married William Lockridge, 1796; (2) Sarah, married William Wiley, 1799; (3) Eleanor, married John Wright, 1802; (4) Matthias, married Susan Trimble, 1809; (5) Alexander, married Jane McGlaughlin, 1809; (6) William B., married Elizabeth Trimble, 1817; (7) George, married Rebecca ———; (8) James, married Margaret Trimble.

Children of Matthias Benson III: (1) Margaret, married William Hicks; (2) Susan, born 1821, married David W. Gibson, 1842; (3) Isaac S.; (4) Elizabeth, married Robert Bodkin; (5) Matilda, married Noah Stout; (6) Lucinda, married James Stephenson; (7) Caroline, married Dr. Adam Given; (8) Mary, married Robert Curry;

(9) William W., born 1838, died 1894, married Eliza Bird.

Children of William W. and Eliza Bird Benson: (1) William, married Altha Rider; (2) James, married Jennie M. Gibson; (3) Mary, married Luther Campbell; (4) Carrie, died at 15; (5) Edna, married ——— Noel; (6) Grace, married Paris Johnson.

William B. Benson, son of Matthias Benson II, was born in Bath County, Virginia, in 1796. His wife, Elizabeth Trimble, a daughter of James Trimble, was born in 1799; died in July, 1881.

Children of William and Elizabeth Trimble Benson were: (1) Matthias, died in 1891 in Kansas; (2) Margaret, died in 1851 at Overfield, Barbour County; (3) W. R. Creighton; (4) Lou Ann; (5) Mary; (6) Susan; (7) Nancy Jane; (8) Olivia, born 1839, died 1922, Oak City, North Carolina; (9) John W., born 1841, died 1928.

Children of James Benson, son of Matthias Benson II, and Margaret Trimble Benson, daughter of James Trimble: Hampden, Calvin, William, Nancy Harriet, Susan, Frances, India Ann and Jane.

The McDannald Family

(By Dr. Ralph H. McDannald)

Near the middle of the eighteenth century a family whose name was McDannald emigrated from Scotland to the United States. The first record we have of this family is contained in the following incident: Two children, Polly and Samuel, were captured by an Indian tribe when quite small and were kept in captivity for perhaps a number of years. Polly, being the eldest, had reached the age of thirteen years when the chief of this tribe desired to marry her. If she refused, she would be burned at the stake. It so happened that an Indian, who had exchanged friendship with Polly and Samuel, agreed to save Polly by helping her to escape. One night he helped the two children quite a distance from the camp, gave them some food, and cautioned them about the Indian tribes they might encounter on their way.

In later years Polly married George Setlington but had no children.

Samuel married Elizabeth Ramsey. Their children were:

Hugh, Samuel, Thomas, Polly, Ellen, Patsy and Rebecca. Hugh married Mary Stuart. Samuel's marriage is unknown. Polly married James Mayes. Ellen married William Stuart. Patsy married Robert McClung. Rebecca married James Dever. Thomas married Nancy Stuart. Their children were: Samuel, Elizabeth, Julia Ann, Addison, Francis Marion (who died at the age of eleven years), Virginia and Archibald.

This family, accompanied with some twenty negro slaves, moved from Bath County, Virginia, to West Virginia in the year 1827, and settled on Hacker's Creek, Lewis County, near Jane Lew, on the farm now known as the Old Waggoner farm. For several years they lived here.

Unfortunately an epidemic of typhoid fever occurred and two of the slaves died of it. Superstition caused them to believe the disease had been contracted from a stagnant pond nearby. Therefore, this farm was sold, and another one purchased on Freeman's Creek, Lewis County, near Jackson's Mill.

There were approximately four hundred acres in this farm, and it cost one dollar per acre. Scarcely any of it had been cleared, so the negroes were used to clear the land. They remained on this farm until after the Civil War which made the slaves free.

Thomas was obliged to give up this farm, due to his having been crippled and his slaves having been freed. He moved to Isaac's Creek, Harrison County, where he died June 29, 1869. He was buried at Broad Run, Lewis County.

Not desiring to live alone, his wife, Nancy, went to live with her daughter, Virginia Keyser, at Overfield, Barbour County. She died July 17, 1881, and was buried on Brushy Fork, Harrison County.

When Thomas McDannald moved to West Virginia, his eldest son, Samuel, remained in Virginia with his grandfather Stuart. The grandfather made it possible for Samuel to become well educated. He was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. He prac-

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ticed medicine several years in Virginia, then came to West Virginia shortly after the Civil War. In all he practiced about three-quarters of a century. He married Jane Shumate of Virginia. His children were: Clara, Lera, Edward B., Charles and Dovie. He died at the age of ninety-six at Buckhannon, West Virginia.

Thomas McDannald's other children married as follows: Elizabeth, married Presley McIntyre. They had ten children. Julia Ann married Matthew Nutter. They had six children. Virginia, married Eli Keyser. They had no children. Addison married Amanda Simpson. Their children were: Lucy, William, Eliza, Ralph and Bessie. Addison McDannald was a practical farmer and stockman who lived in the Polk Creek District, Lewis County. He served the people of Lewis County as sheriff from 1881 until 1885. After the expiration of this term of office, he took up farming and stock raising again. He died at the age of sixty-two, on January 14, 1896, and was buried at the Polk Creek Cemetery, Lewis County. His children married as follows: Lucy married Thornton McIntyre; Eliza and Bessie never married. Ralph married Luna Phillips; William married Nan Atchison. Their children are: Er and Myrtle; Er married Artie Hall; Myrtle not married.

The Patton Family

(By John Patton)

Tristram Patton was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. He crossed the Atlantic in 1777 and served on Washington's bodyguard in the Revolution. After the war he taught school in Philadelphia, then moved to Second Creek, in Monroe County, Virginia, not later than 1795. Seeing a promising future in this country, he sent for his younger brother, Robert (the progenitor of the Pattons of Ritchie County). They became large landowners and operated mills. Robert's powder mill stood about three miles below the concrete bridge on Second Creek. Its owner and a slave were killed by an explosion in 1808.

Robert Patton married Eleanor Gray about 1796. They had two children, William and Robert. The widow moved

with her two boys to Kentucky, where the boys grew to manhood and married. William had one son, Robert, who was a soldier in the Mexican War. His wife having died, he returned to Monroe County, where he married Mary Campbell, daughter of Robert Campbell, in the year 1825. He moved to Randolph County in 1827 or '28, and then to Harrison County in 1829, and bought land at the mouth of Raccoon Run, now owned by the heirs of Ira C. Post. He sold out and moved to Simpson's Creek and from there to Ritchie County in 1844.

William and Mary Campbell Patton had children as follows: William M., Louisa, Martha, John Campbell, Andrew J., Albert Dyer, Mary V., Benjamin F., Ann, Sarah and Lydia E.

William M. Patton, John C. Patton, Andrew J. Patton and Albert Dyer Patton served four years in the Confederate Army. Benjamin would have, no doubt, if he had been old enough for military service.

William M. Patton married Catherine Radcliff. They had three children: John, Emma and Mary.

Louisa Patton, Andrew J. Patton, Sarah Patton and Ann Patton did not marry.

John C. Patton married Rebecca Stuart.

Martha Patton married Isaiah Wells. They had one child, John A. Wells.

Albert Dyer Patton married Cordelia Morton, whose mother was a Stuart. They had three children: (1) Grace, married Earl Pierpont; (2) Cordelia, married Brice Hall; (3) Jessie, married Arnold B. Jarvis.

Mary V. Patton married Levi Campbell. They had one child, Austin.

Benjamin F. Patton married Eva Depue. They had three children, William, Benjamin F. and Gordon.

Lydia E. Patton married Presley W. Morris. They had nine children, as follows: Robert, Hortense, Beatrice, William, Susan, Benjamin, Leland, Catherine and Dorothy.

Robert Campbell, the father of Mary Patton, was born in Armagh County, Antrim, Ireland, in 1760. His father was Archibald Campbell and his mother was Jeane Mathers, both of Scotch blood. In 1781 he came from Gal-

with the law. In 1901, when the law was first passed, it was a very simple one, and it was not until 1907 that it was amended to give the courts the power to remove a child from the custody of its parents if it was found to be in the best interests of the child. This was a very important step, and it was the first time that the courts had been given the power to remove a child from the custody of its parents. This was a very important step, and it was the first time that the courts had been given the power to remove a child from the custody of its parents.

William and Mary (William's first wife) had a daughter, Mary, who was born in 1801. Mary was the first of three children of William and Mary. Mary was born in 1801, and she was the first of three children of William and Mary. Mary was born in 1801, and she was the first of three children of William and Mary.

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way to Philadelphia, thence by way of Fincastle to the Pickaway plains in Monroe County, Virginia, where he, at length, became the owner of 1500 acres of the best land in the county and forty slaves.

In 1791 Robert Campbell married Lydia Jeffries. They had the following children: Archibald, Robert, Matthew, Andrew, Isaac, Lewis, Caperton A., Sarah, Jeane and Mary.

A cousin of William Patton (probably a son of Tristram) moved to Alabama in the ante-bellum days, who reared a son who served in the Confederate army and after the war was over was elected and served as governor of the State.

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